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SOCIALIST STATES' PLAN COORDINATION VIEWED

LD051159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 81 p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Guidelines for Collaboration"]

[Text] In late 1980 protocols were signed on the results of the coordination of state plans between the USSR and Hungary, the USSR and Romania and the USSR and the SFRY for 1981-1985. This marked the completion, in the main, of work on the mutual coordination of the most important economic tasks of the socialist countries for the next 5-year plan period.

Naturally, the new prospects are determined on the basis of the results of the previous period. And those results again indicate the indisputable advantages of real socialism and the successes achieved along the path of socialist economic integration. The pooling of efforts not only promotes the stable development of the fraternal countries' national economies, but also to a significant degree protects them against the unfavorable effects of the world economic situation at a time when the crisis in the capitalist economy is at fever pitch.

A convincing example is provided by the socialist countries' coordinated approach to the resolution of the fuel and energy problem. Thanks to deliveries of oil and petroleum products from the USSR to other socialist states our friends have been able to increase production volumes confidently and dynamically and to fulfill a number of major social tasks. The USSR, in its turn, receives many types of necessary goods from the fraternal countries.

The agreed targets for cooperation in the new 5-year plan period are on an impressive scale. Thus the volume of trade turnover between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will increase approximately 40 percent.

Alongside quantitative growth there will be changes in the structure of reciprocal deliveries. They will reflect to a greater degree the main directions of cooperation and the development of the fraternal states' economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress. As is known, the Soviet Union supplies sophisticated machine tools, machines and various kinds of equipment to the community countries. In their turn, in the coming years the fraternal states will increase deliveries of these products to our country. Thus the proportion of machines and equipment imported to the USSR from the other socialist countries will total approximately one-half of our imports from those countries.

The successful resolution of the more complex tasks of national economic development in the new 5-year plan requires strict accounting of available resources and their careful utilization. And it is quite natural that in the course of coordinating plans, a series of coordinated measures have been outlined for savings in the main types of fuel and raw materials.

The world system of socialism is entering a new decade with a mighty economic potential at its disposal. In order to make the best use of it the fraternal parties are raising the socialist states' mutually advantageous cooperation to a new level.

SOUTHERN GROUP OF FORCES HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

LD061253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 2

[Report by "correspondent" Lt Col V. Parfenov under the general headline: "Party Conferences"]

[Text] Southern Group of Forces--A group of forces party conference has been held here. Southern Group of Forces Commander Col Gen V. Sivenok delivered a report on the state of and measures to improve party political work on improving the combat readiness of units and subunits and training and educating personnel.

The conference participants discussed communists' tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. A report on this topic was delivered by Lt Gen N. Shevkun, member of the Military Council and chief of the group Political Directorate.

The conference was attended by Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; V. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Hungary; and Marshal of the Air Force A. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the air force.

PRAVDA NEW YEAR REVIEW HOPES FOR RETURN TO DETENTE

LD061605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 81 p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Excerpts] Clear and Noble Aims

The world has entered a new year--1981. Coinciding with the last days of the week, the new year holidays have given people an opportunity to both look back over the past and look to the future. As always, the old year incorporated a great deal. It contained, of course, both difficulties and afflictions. But there were also successes and joys.

As far as the Soviet people are concerned, on the whole we had reason to bid farewell to it with a sense of gratitude. Yet another 5-year plan during which a major step forward has been taken in developing the economy and increasing the people's well-being has been completed. Surely the fact, for instance, that more than 50 million people celebrated housewarmings in our country over this period says a great deal? Socialist democracy was further developed. The text of a new USSR Constitution--a state in which great numbers of peoples live in a united, harmonious family--was adopted. Forced to pay vigilant attention to the problem of security, we maintained our defense capability at the proper level.

The new year of 1981 will be the first year of implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan, whose main paths are outlined, with a look even further into the future, in the draft Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990. Soviet people are actively discussing the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and suggesting additions and amendments to it. The profound interest with which this truly nationwide discussion is taking place once again shows the inviolable unity of party and people--the guarantee of future successes in our struggle for communism. In the coming period special importance is assumed by the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress and increasing production efficiency, the solution of the food problem, the increase of consumer goods production and housing construction. Our country's working people and all its citizens are vitally interested in all this and unanimously approve and wholeheartedly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Foreign policy issues assume particularly great importance in the present complex international situation. Precise mention was once again made of them in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's New Year congratulations to the Soviet people: "The Soviet Union's foreign policy pursues clear and noble aims. We want peace for all the peoples. Our dedication to the ideals of freedom, justice and progress is unshakable. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates detente and strengthened cooperation and says a firm 'no' to the arms race and the complications and conflicts caused by imperialist policy."

How strikingly different those calm words, confident of the justice of our cause, are from the remarks of certain politicians--in the United States, say--whose nervous course, often involving unforeseeable zigzags, not only made a grim mark on the development of the international situation in the late seventies but also, by counterposing to mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems a policy of all kinds of embargoes and restrictions and the curtailment of trade, scientific and cultural relations, threatens to aggravate still further the difficulties which the capitalist countries themselves are experiencing.

Sinister Myth and the Voice of Reason

It is not only grimly realistic economic forecasts that have clouded the beginning of the new year for the Western countries' peoples. [paragraph continues]

Even the splendid Christmas bells have not been able to drown out the sinister militarist chorus in the imperialist camp. Throughout 1980 this chorus trumpeted about the "Soviet military threat" looming over the world. What absurd fantasies, lies and slander were used to justify their own renunciation of the process of the relaxation of international tension and turn toward a new round of the arms race! Events in Afghanistan, the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran, the "paw of the Russian bear" now supposedly stretched out over the "warm seas" (read: oil sources) and many other equally bogus arguments were used to scare the peoples with the imagined aggressiveness of the Soviet Union.

It has long been known how dangerous scientific and technical achievements become in the hands of malevolent people, and these achievements have not bypassed the field of the mass media. Using the media as a kind of electronic megaphone, aggressive circles in the Western countries have begun to fuel a militarist psychosis comparable only with their own propaganda of the worst cold war times. And it must be admitted that they have had some success in this, when not only are a few ecstatic New Yorkers smashing bottles of Russian vodka on the sidewalk but also certain West European politicians have subscribed to plans for deploying new American nuclear missiles on their territory.

Without underestimating the danger posed to the fate of detente, international cooperation and finally the cause of peace itself by this whole ballyhoo, which is reminiscent of real psychological warfare (to fueling which the Beijing hegemonists make their own contribution), we would recall the many good friends the Soviet Union has in the world. There are the working people of the socialist countries, the members and supporters of the communist, workers and national democratic parties, and fighters against imperialism, reaction and war. They are increasingly resolute in their opposition to the forces trying to foist on mankind a headlong nuclear arms race aimed at changing the world correlation of forces.

It should be noted that among the most sober-minded figures, both political and military, in the Western countries voices of reason are increasingly often to be heard exposing the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and warning about the dangerousness of the actions of those who concocted and are spreading that myth. For instance, the sober remarks of Gen N. Pasti, Italian senator and former NATO executive staffer, have evoked a wide response in the world. The retired West German General Bastian recently spoke out in the same vein. In an article published by the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS he says that the NATO initiative on so-called arms upgrading--that is, deploying a new generation of American nuclear missiles in certain West European countries, mainly the FRG--"bodes no good." Nor does the general's criticism spare his own country's government.

"Quite irrespective of the subsequent deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, and also irrespective of the reaction which the Soviet Union would be practically forced to make in that event, a 'carte blanche' to produce a technically improved generation of medium-range nuclear weapons in itself paves the way for concepts and new directives regarding the combat use of nuclear weapons," he writes. As a man conversant with military matters, Bastian demonstrates the invalidity of the concept of "limited," "controlled" nuclear war embodied in President Carter's notorious Directive 59.

He recalls in passing the essentially swindling methods of deliberately fueling the "Soviet military threat" myth which were used by the supporters of NATO "arms upgrading" to secure approval of that move from the West European U.S. allies, thereby effectively confirming the approximate balance of forces between the North Atlantic pact countries and the Warsaw Pact states--something that, as is well known, is the foundation of their equal security.

The article's author welcomes the trend in favor of talks with the Soviet Union. "Agreement to Moscow's offer of talks, which the Soviet Union unambiguously wants also to cover the NATO nuclear weapons that have long been in Europe and are targeted on Europe, ultimately means a recognition that the West, even without arms upgrading, has sufficient potential for talks in the Eurostrategic sphere," he states.

We cannot agree with all the West German general's premises, still less his terminology. But his arguments are of a certain interest. "More Europeans than ever before are now convinced that to test peace for strength at an increasingly high level of nuclear threat is sheer madness," Bastian declares.

The new American administration, which begins discharging its duties 20 January will also come right up against these sentiments among the West European U.S. allies.

As it embarks on 1981, mankind wants it to be a year of the consolidation of peace and security, not of dangerous confrontation on the brink of thermonuclear war.

ZHUKOV VIEWS WORLD SCENE AS NEW YEAR BEGINS

LD061329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Frontier"]

[Excerpt] Paris-Moscow--Messrs, imperialists will use any pretext to maintain and intensify international tension. First they shouted that the USSR was preparing to "break through Afghanistan to warm-water seas" and "seize the oil in the Persian Gulf region"; then they wail that the USSR is preparing to "seize Poland"; then they repeat over and over fabrications that the USSR is nurturing some sinister plans against West Europe, Africa, America--the whole world.

They are not in the least embarrassed by the fact that in reality, as the U.S. press writes uninhibitedly, it is not the USSR and its allies but the United States and NATO which have proclaimed all these continents to be regions of their "national interests." As long as this political brew is as hot as possible, the confused readers of the bourgeois press will allegedly swallow it all....

But even a Western man blinded and deafened by this deliberately slanderous campaign, on crossing the border separating the seventies, with which notions of detente and cooperation are linked, and the eighties, which the organizers of anti-Soviet campaigns would like to mark with a return to the cold war, involuntarily starts wondering: Surely you don't mean to say that this turn is really fated, surely it can be prevented?

I have talked in the past few weeks with a whole series of eminent figures from the United States, the FRG and France. These talks varied. There were occasions when you would be talking with your interlocutor and obviously feel that he was somehow not listening to you, as though you were faced not with a human but with a programmed robot. But it is more frequently the case that a calm, documented talk gets through to your interlocutor and you see the pallor leave his cheeks and his eyes grow warm, as it were. Although the argument continues and is sometimes even fierce, ultimately a common desire to seek and find mutually acceptable solutions emerges.

The most important thing in these discussions is the counterposition of the two alternatives for the eighties: Our path, defined by the main guidelines for the USSR's peaceful economic and social development for the forthcoming decade, and their path, outlined with a view to the unrestrained arms race on the basis of an annual 3-percent (and even larger) increase in military budgets right up to the year 2000. This counterposition convincingly shows where the real threat to peace comes from and who is responsible for the harm caused to detente, especially since these same alternatives have confronted each other in the forties, fifties, sixties and seventies.

I remember how 30 years ago, in January 1951, at the very height of the cold war, we celebrated our entry into the second half of the 20th Century. U.S. divisions were fighting in Korea at the time. General MacArthur was insisting on using nuclear weapons there. General Eisenhower was preparing to leave for Paris--he was to head the NATO Supreme Command which was being formed there. [paragraph continues]

A bust of the recently deceased U.S. Defense Secretary Forrestal--he propagandized the fabrication of the "Soviet threat" to such a degree that he went mad and jumped from a hospital window with the cry "Russian tanks have entered Washington!"--had just been solemnly unveiled in the Pentagon lobby.

The press which fawned on the Pentagon transgressed all accepted rules of elemental decency. What was the value of the prank of the notorious COLLIERS magazine which published a special "fantasy" issue at the time describing U.S. troops occupying a devastated Moscow!

But at the same time PRAVDA was publishing calm articles in which, looking into the obscurity of the remote future, we tried to imagine what the peace prospects would be in the fifties and in all subsequent decades right up to the 21st Century. Nothing could weaken the Soviet people's faith in a peaceful future, although we were considerably weaker then than now. About 5 years separated us from the end of the war then. The people had scarcely had time to restore what had been destroyed, but people firmly believed in the victory of the forces of reason over madness and worked with all their might and knew that we were supported by the peace-loving peoples of the whole world. The success of the Stockholm appeal on banning nuclear weapons was eloquent proof of this--it was signed by hundreds of millions of people and the U.S. aggressors did not dare to use the atom bomb in Korea.

At that time we were continuing with all our might to eliminate the devastation caused by the war and we were installing the Kuybyshev GES on the Volga, laying the main Turkmen canal and joining the Volga and the Don. And, mounting the pass dividing the 20th Century in half, we proclaimed confidently at the time from the pages of PRAVDA our New Year's toast for 1951--"For the future! For a peaceful future!"

Another 30 years have elapsed. Just four 5-year plans now separate us from the next millenium. In past years, despite our class enemies' intrigues, despite all the devils producing the venom of mistrust and fear in their stinking factories of false propaganda, despite the Pentagon's plans and all the recipes of imperialism's diplomatic cuisine, our party and state have been able to halt the dangerous slide toward war.

So is it not clear that now that we have become far stronger and wiser in experience of life, there is a firm conviction that our great ship of state will continue to advance just as resolutely, bypassing underwater reefs and rocks in its path?

That is why, despite the bellicose clamor now emanating from both the West and the East, where the transatlantic imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists are diligently performing a discordant duet, our party, preparing for its 26th congress, has put forward an imposing new program of peaceful building. Its core is the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of favorable conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of the further improvement of the efficiency of all social production, the growth of labor productivity and the growth of Soviet people's social and labor activeness.

This program, which is interpreted as a noble and open challenge to the world of capitalism to resolve the long-standing dispute between the two systems in the sphere of PEACEFUL [capitalized word published in boldface] labor is meeting with a positive response among all sane people in the world, including the bourgeois camp.

"We should not commit suicide out of fear of death," was how West German industrial representative Von Amerongen commented on the calls from bellicose transatlantic politicians demanding the severance of economic ties with the socialist countries.

In turn the very important U.S. businessman Armand Hammer, who during V.I. Lenin's lifetime established the first business ties with our country, answering those who are demanding an economic boycott against the Soviet Union, stated on 18 December: "I think that pressure of this sort can have no positive result. The only thing we must do is to sit down at the conference table and discuss all problems peacefully."

"Stop this madness"--that was what George Kennan, the eminent U.S. diplomat and former ambassador to the USSR, called an article published in the January (1981) issue of the ATLANTIC magazine. In this article he demands the halting of the arms race and the slide toward cold war, stating that "this policy can stem only from fear, and irrational fear at that."

Of course, other, directly opposite, calls--calls of a militarist nature--are also issuing from across the ocean in large numbers. But the very fact that on the borderline between the seventies and the eighties the voices of sober-minded people are being heard in the United States already says a lot. Above all it says that our party's considered, cool, firm and at the same time flexible policy aimed at preserving and strengthening detente is producing results.

"The Soviet Union is confidently marching along the path of peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes. "We are vigorously and persistently advocating that the dispute between socialism and capitalism not be resolved on the battlefield or arms production conveyor belts but in the sphere of peaceful labor. We want the borders separating these two worlds to be crossed not by the trajectories of missiles carrying nuclear warheads, we want the threads of broad and multifaceted cooperation for the benefit of all mankind to extend across them. Consistently pursuing this policy, we are fulfilling one of the main slogans of October and the behests of Lenin: Peace for the peoples!"

PRAVDA ON U.S. GULF MANEUVERS, USSR PEACE PLAN

LD061609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "The Persian Gulf Can Become a Zone of Peace"]

[Text] In the basement of the White House--the residence of American presidents in Washington--there is a particularly secret bunker, access to which is allowed only to a narrow circle of the country's top-ranking figures. It is equipped with radiotelephone and telex lines ensuring coded communication with practically all parts of the world by cable and via artificial satellites. This is the so-called "Situation Room," set up to obtain the most important and urgent information and for operational leadership.

For many months now reports from the Persian Gulf region have been enjoying special priority in the bunker. This is not surprising: You will hardly find another region of our world where tension has grown so quickly and reached such acute intensity. For it was no coincidence that American General B. Rogers, commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, discussing the possibility of world war, declared recently in an interview for the press: "The most likely region for such a conflict to arise is the Near East--Persian Gulf--Indian Ocean."

The question naturally arises: What, then, has brought this region to such a "hot" and dangerously explosive state? The answer should be sought, above all, in the reluctance of imperialist states to accept the sociopolitical changes which are occurring in the Near and Middle East and in the fear that the United States and its allies have of losing control of the Persian Gulf's oil.

It would not be out of place to recall that up to World War II the Near East "oil store" was controlled by British imperialism, which proclaimed a "closed doors" policy as its doctrine. However, London then had to share the keys to those doors with the more powerful and rapacious American monopolies and later gave up its first place to them altogether. For many years the vast oil stocks of the Arab countries and Iran virtually became the property of a few Western, primarily American, companies in whose safes fabulous profits accumulated.

But the years passed and the historic changes occurring in the world also affected the states situated in the Persian Gulf region. First Iraq and then a number of other countries mounted the struggle not only to secure a fair share of the profit from the exploitation of their own natural riches but also for their full nationalization. This struggle was not easy, but in the end it brought forth fruit: Now almost all the extraction and sales of "black gold" are under national control. It is natural that these countries have increased their income, which grows in relation to the scale of oil extraction and exports and also the state of world oil prices.

Dusty settlements have been replaced by modern cities with luxury hotels and neon advertising lights and even with small oases of greenery, which has always been valued there more highly than anything. Jetliners land at airports equipped with the latest electronic apparatus. Asphalt highways lead from the airports to the cities. More and more schools are under construction, and universities are being set up. Everywhere a new generation of people is maturing--people who dislike backward social usages and who are obsessed with the idea of ending all kinds of foreign interference in their countries' affair affairs and securing genuine respect for their national sovereignty. These changes in the political atmosphere, which cannot be disregarded by the ruling circles of the Persian Gulf countries, have turned, above all, against the United States as the chief imperialist power. The growth of anti-American feeling is increasing owing to Washington's support for Israel's aggressive anti-Arab course.

The demands of the peoples in both this and other parts of Asia and Africa to build relations among states on a new, more just and equitable basis ruling out diktat and interference in international affairs were greeted with obvious alarm in Washington. One call after another began to be made there to take countermeasures. There emerged Z. Brzezinski's "theory" of the so-called arc of crises, from which the following conclusion was drawn: The United States can permit changes in the Persian Gulf region only to a certain point. If that point is exceeded, there should be an immediate reaction, even going as far as armed interference. All this on the pretext that the West is said to be losing its power over Near East oil--which threatens it with an economic crisis and unforetoid political upheavals, of which the Soviet Union will not be slow to take advantage.

There is no denying that the oil being produced in the Persian Gulf region is extremely important to many countries. Recently approximately 1 billion tons have been exported from there every year. The main consumers are Japan, the FRG, France and also a number of Asian, African and socialist states. Oil is also imported from there by the United States (16 percent of consumption) and Britain, although they have considerable reserves of their own.

It is not hard to understand the interest of countries needing oil in obtaining a regular supply of it, for it is a very important source of energy. Demand is growing. Supply is also growing in general. Ordinary commercial exchange take place. Even after the start of the Iranian-Iraqi war the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf hardly changed: A fall in production in one place was compensated for by an increase elsewhere.

As the facts show, no one is hindering oil deliveries. Naturally, the Soviet Union has not intended and does not intend to do so. Nevertheless, tremendous forces from the United States and its allies are now concentrated in the Persian Gulf and the adjacent regions of the Indian Ocean. [Paragraph continues]

More and more warships are being moved up, and new bases are being constructed and old ones modernized in Oman, Somalia and Kenya and on Diego Garcia Island. An Egyptian bridgehead is being acquired.

This militarist activity began comparatively long ago. It is interesting to trace how it was substantiated in Washington. At first, in 1977, long before the Iranian and Afghan events, reports appeared in the American press that in the event of "extraordinary circumstances" arising in the Persian Gulf region landing units might be sent there to "defend" (read--seize) the oilfields and that a special force, later called the Rapid Deployment Force, would be set up for that purpose. Then, after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, the Iranian events accounted for the transfer of American forces to the western Indian Ocean. The taking of American hostages in Tehran was used as a "cover" for the next outbreak of militarist psychosis in Washington. In December of last year [as published] a further marked card was played--a reference to the events in Afghanistan and the introduction of a limited Soviet military contingent into that country at Kabul's request; finally, one more "argument" has appeared recently--the Iran-Iraq conflict.

If the propaganda camouflage is cast aside, Washington's true intentions will become obvious. The United States is laying claim to the "right" to determine what region of the globe is important for its "vital interests" and then to "defend" it with the help of the direct use of its own military force.

The evolution of the Pentagon's strategy is now apparent. The notorious doctrine of outgoing President J. Carter, proclaimed in January 1980, stated: "Any attempt by an external force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an attack on the United States' vitally important interests and will be repulsed by any means." It is not hard to understand what was meant by "external force."

Now Washington does not even consider it necessary to use the notorious "Soviet threat" as camouflage but writes bluntly that the force set up in the Indian Ocean is directed primarily against the countries of the region or, rather, against the changes there which the United States finds unwelcome. Thus, the influential magazine U.S. News & WORLD REPORT writes: "Washington could send a small strike contingent (?) to help a friendly government crush political riots or to give support to local security forces." New York TIMES commentators have drawn a yet more frank conclusion, writing a few days ago that the United States might have gone still further in comparison with the Carter doctrine by "starting to talk of the possibility of using American military force in the event of internal conflicts arising."

The problem seems clear. By relying on a military presence American imperialism is reckoning also on exercising its own political control in this region.

Transatlantic strategists do not hide the fact that their aim in the military sphere is to create in the Persian Gulf a "third (along with West Europe and the Far East) center of military might outside the United States" under cover of a "nuclear umbrella." In other words, it is a question of militarizing the Indian Ocean and implementing in practice the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat with regard to the developing countries situated there. But that is not all. Even though the United States has been able to involve in the realization of its designs the military forces of a number of other countries, including Britain, France and Australia, at the same time it is seeking sole domination of the sources of such a valuable raw material as oil in order to have one more lever for pressuring its own allies in both the economic and military spheres.

In short, large-scale militarist maneuvers are being conducted near Soviet borders, and a threat is arising of a still greater proliferation of nuclear weapons and of a widening of the zone of confrontation. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union has countered this dangerous game with an extensive program for the neutralization and demilitarization of the Persian Gulf region, which can rightly be called a doctrine of peace and security. It was set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his speech to Indian parliamentarians in December of last year.

We, the Soviet leader said, propose that the United States, other Western powers, China, Japan and all states which show interest in this reach agreement on the following mutual commitments:

--Not to create foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region or on adjacent islands; not to deploy their nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction;

--Not to use or threaten to use force against the countries of the Persian Gulf region; not to interfere in their internal affairs;

--To respect the nonaligned status chosen by the states of the Persian Gulf region; not to draw them into military groupings with the participation of nuclear powers;

--To respect the sovereign right of the states of this region to their natural resources;

--Not to pose any obstacles or threats to normal commercial exchange or to the use of sea lanes linking the states of this region with other countries of the world.

These proposals are, in point of fact, a continuation of the efforts which the Soviet Union made earlier to normalize the situation in the Indian Ocean and to turn it into a zone of peace. It is no coincidence, therefore, that the new peace plan has been greeted and evaluated positively in a number of states situated in this region. For it opens up new prospects before them, strengthening their independence and guarding them against involvement in the arms race.

The Soviet proposals elicited a different reaction in Washington, Beijing and a number of other capitals situated thousands of kilometers from the Persian Gulf. Advocates of militarist adventures were quick to give them a hostile reception. Moderate circles in the West preferred to analyze the situation more attentively, to weigh the advantages arising out of these proposals and to study ways to realize them. It is natural that it will require a considerable effort to materialize the Soviet plan of peace and security for the Persian Gulf. However, it is impossible to ignore it because it accords with the interests of many countries, both producers and consumers of oil, and with the interests of ensuring security and tranquillity in such a sensitive part of the globe.

S. AFRICA SEEKS 'BREAKDOWN' OF NAMIBIA CONFERENCE

LD070948 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] London, 7 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Bryan Bunting reports: South Africa is working desperately to ensure that the conference on the future of Namibia which opens in Geneva today ends in breakdown, leaving the position of the white supremacists in the territory unchanged.

Officially, South Africa is not taking part in the conference at all, its representatives attending only in the capacity of "observers." This is because the Botha regime has sworn that it will never enter into negotiations face to face with SWAPO, whom it describes as "murderers and terrorists." SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma is an object of special racist hatred and contempt. Nevertheless, it is a South African official who will be leading the official Namibian team at the talks--Mr Danie Hough who exercises full sovereign power in Namibia as the administrator general, the representative of South Africa's state president.

Mr Hough recently announced that he had invited 26 representatives of various political groups and parties to take part in the Geneva talks as part of his team.

SWAPO has always insisted that it would never take part in negotiations with the puppet internal parties, who owe their position to the power of South African bayonets, but would deal only with South Africa itself, which wields de facto power in the territory. It is taking part in the present talks because it regards Hough as a representative of the Botha regime of South Africa, and not as any sort of representative of any section of the people of Namibia.

The SWAPO attitude towards the puppet internal groups is shared by the overwhelming majority of Namibians, who would undoubtedly vote SWAPO into power if free and fair elections were held.

The Geneva conference is being called under the auspices of the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim as a "pre-implementation meeting" (PIM)--a first step towards the implementation of the various UN resolutions calling for the abrogation of South African power and the establishment of Namibian independence.

For its part SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has stressed that SWAPO will do its best to ensure that the Geneva conference is a success. Accusing South Africa of trying to create obstacles to a settlement, Mr Nujoma said the UN secretary general had suggested a cease-fire was possible in March and SWAPO was at the disposal of the UN to secure the implementation of its decisions.

SWAPO is fully aware that the enemy of Namibian independence is not only South Africa but its imperialist allies, who have created the conditions which have enabled South Africa to defy the United Nations for decades since the issue first arose in 1946. They have supplied South Africa with the economic and military means to strengthen her hold on the sub-continent, and they have done this not only for the benefit of the apartheid regime, but also for their own profit as the main investors in Namibia, where they secure a higher return than they can obtain anywhere else in the world.

They also obtain from Namibia uranium and other strategic materials which they consider indispensable for the prosecution of their war preparations to defend the last stronghold of capitalism and imperialism in every corner of the globe.

South Africa's huge army of between 60,000 and 100,000 in Namibia is considered part of the Western world's defences against the so-called "forces of aggressive communist imperialism." It is perhaps no accident that at the very moment that the "peace" conference is being held in Geneva, in Namibia itself the territory's first military trainees will be reporting for compulsory military service between January 6 and 12.

This is the first time that military training in Namibia has been made compulsory, for all sections of the population, and the trainees will be black as well as white. But significantly, while boasting that this move proves the administration's sincerity in promoting multi-racialism, the Windhoek regime admits that young men from Ovambo, the Kavango, the Caprivi and Kaokoland will not be called up for military training at this stage.

Excluded from the call-up, in other words, are the majority of the youth of Namibia, who refuse to fight for white supremacy, 3,000 of them last month held a demonstration in Windhoek's Katutura township under SWAPO auspices to protest against the call-up. Since then, thousands of the youth have fled the country to avoid the call-up and join the forces of liberation. No matter what the manoeuvrings at Geneva, one thing is certain, as SWAPO has itself pointed out in its journal NAMBIBIA NEWS:

"A fire of freedom has been kindled in the eyes of Namibians which the degradation, tanks, guns and violence of the South African regime and its allies have not been and will not be able to extinguish. Namibia will one day be free, and it will be the patriotic black nationalists who will achieve it."

FURTHER ON ALLEGED 'PLANS' FOR RAID ON IRAN

LD061952 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 6 Jan, TASS--The ABC television company has reported on intensive preparations in the territory of the USA for a new landing operation in Iran. The Pentagon is drawing up detailed plans for this operation, ABC correspondent Macuetty said. In his words all the four arms of service of the U.S. Armed Forces have sharply intensified the training of commandos units for this "mission". Sequences showing preparations for an armed invasion of Iran were shown on television. The exercises are being held with the participation of considerable contingents of troops and military equipment in conditions maximum close to combat in the desert areas of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California states. The crossing of Iranian border in heavy troop-carrying helicopters is trained chiefly on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which resembles the Persian Gulf coast.

As the ABC correspondent stressed, practical assistance in the training of U.S. troops is given by experts in combatting terrorists, who were specially invited from Britain, the FRG, Italy and Israel. According to sources, he points out, advisers of the U.S. president-elect admit the possibility of the use of U.S. commandos as one of the ways for resolving the "Iranian crisis".

Washington, 6 Jan, TASS--To ensure support for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf area the command of the U.S. Marines has detailed units with a total numerical strength of 50 thousand. Seven ships of the so-called "forward stock-piling" are already in the Indian Ocean to ensure the supply of the marines with heavy arms, ammunition and equipment for several weeks of combat operations.

TIME CITED ON FAILURE OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO

LD062014 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] New York, 6 Jan, TASS--The attempts of the J. Carter administration to make its Western partners join in the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, which was imposed by Washington, have proved to be a failure. This conclusion is drawn by the TIME magazine, which refers to the opinion of an overwhelming majority of American experts in agriculture and farmers.

According to the admission of an official of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the TIME points out, "the embargo on grain sales to the USSR has ended in an economic failure as it did not meet with the support by the allies of the USA. The magazine recalls that from the very outset Argentina refused to honour the anti-Soviet sanctions of the U.S. President, and later Canada and Spain declared they were increasing grain exports to the Soviet Union.

The American farmers, the article goes on to say, demand that the embargo must be lifted. They believe that this policy of the administration has undermined trust in the USA as a reliable trade partner and adversely affected American agricultural exports.

At the same time, President Carter decided on the last days of his stay in the White House to prolong the embargo on the sale of American grain to the Soviet Union by another year, till December 31, 1981. This discriminatory measure was evaluated by news analysts as the Carter administration "breathing its last".

In this connection, the TIME magazine points out that the main problem, which is of concern both for agricultural experts of the U.S. administration and American farmers is whether President-elect Ronald Reagan would lift the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union, which he is known to have strongly condemned in the course of his election campaign.

FINDINGS IN TITAN II MISSILE PROBE QUESTIONED

LD062010 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan, TASS--The Pentagon is making futile attempts to convince the Americans of the "safety" for the surroundings of the nuclear weapons systems deployed in the USA and abroad. This is precisely the aim of the findings issued here today by the U.S. Department of the Air Force on the causes of the explosion in September last year of the intercontinental ballistic missile Titan II with a nuclear warhead in Arkansas State. As is known, one man died as a result of that accident and 21 were injured, many inhabitants of the town of tiny Guy nearby were seriously poisoned with the gases, which formed during the explosion.

The explosion in Arkansas is far from being the only "dark page" in the 18-year-old history of the Titan II system. Thus, only three weeks after that accident high toxic gas leaked out of a missile of the same system in Arizona State, and in 1978 the accident in Kansas State caused the death of two and serious injuries of 29 persons.

Local observers point out that the investigation into the causes of the explosion in Arkansas, which was carried out under public pressure, can by no means be described as reassuring. A group of experts of the U.S. Air Force, declared that Titan II is safe for the surroundings, but serious shortcomings have been discovered in that system. Thus, the most crucial sensors warning about the leakage of poisonous steams, which are installed in launching silos are inoperative 40 percent of the time. Almost 80 percent of the missiles, which have been adopted among the arms, for many years, have never been tested for their state and fitness of their systems. It is not fortuitous that the findings contain several hundreds of recommendations on how to "improve" this missile system.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of the states in the USA, where Titan II launching sites are located, can only hope that a fresh "incident" with a missle will end "safely" for them.

REAGAN'S OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AS PRESIDENT NOTED

LD071000 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 7 Jan 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Jan, TASS--Ronald Reagan has been officially recognised the winner of the presidential elections that were held in November last year. The envelopes containing the results of the voting by the electors in 50 states were opened at a joint meeting of the two houses in U.S. Congress. As was supposed, Ronald Reagan polled 489 votes of the electors while the incumbent President Jimmy Carter--49. Reagan's running mate George Bush also polled 489 votes. He is to become a new vice president of the USA.

As is known, an antiquated multi-stage election system still keeps on in the USA, with the population electing not a president directly but only the electors who subsequently "within a narrow circle" elect a president. This system enables the U.S. ruling circles to manipulate the process of the expression of population's will and to ensure the election of a suitable-to-them candidate to the White House.

JAPAN ANNOUNCES 'NORTHERN TERRITORIES DAY'

'Provocative' Act

LD062116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jan (TASS)--The Japanese Cabinet at a session held today has decided to hold annually on 7 February a so-called "Northern Territories Day." This provocative act has been called upon to whip up a campaign of illegal territorial claims by Tokyo on the islands of the lesser [malaya] Kuril ridge, which belong to the Soviet Union.

The prime minister, Z. Suzuki, stated at the Cabinet session his intention "to set off in the near future on an inspection trip to the region of the northern territories." Other members of the government, as the newspaper ASAHI reports, have appealed "for energetic propaganda to be conducted among schoolchildren, young people and the whole Japanese population over the territorial problem," in order "to raise an interest in the population on this question."

Instructions have been given to the appropriate government departments to study measures for the creation of a special financial fund for "activating a popular movement," especially among the inhabitants of the most northern island of Japan, Hokkaido.

At the same time as the administrative measures, which have the aim of artificially evoking in the Japanese people a feeling of hostility toward the USSR, the ruling circles, to the accompaniment of a ballyhoo around the fabrications of the "Soviet threat," have stepped up the militarist intrigue in the country, especially on the island of Hokkaido, which is situated in direct proximity to Soviet territory.

The Japanese Government approved some days ago a draft for the state budget for the 1981 financial year, which envisages an increase in military expenditure by 7.6 percent. The National Defense Agency, according to a report in the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, intends to deploy on Hokkaido an additional two to three mechanized divisions.

The stoking up of anti-Soviet hysteria and the stepping up of military preparations in Japan are contrary to the assurances of the government on the "adherence to the cause of peace." Such a policy has nothing in common with the principles of good neighborliness and run counter to the national interests of Japan itself, and to the cause of stability in the Far East and in Asia as a whole.

Tsvetov Report

OW070631 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Tsvetov Dispatch]

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting, the Japanese Government decided to designate 7 February as Northern Territories Day. Moscow radio correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, reports the following from Tokyo.

This decision by the Japanese Government shows that the anti-Soviet campaign is being promoted at the level of state administration. The decision to designate 7 February as Northern Territories Day is aimed at further complicating Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet view that the so-called northern territorial issue does not exist in Soviet-Japanese relations is well known to the Japanese Government. This Soviet view is based on generally accepted, true facts.

The Russo-Japanese treaties of 1855 and 1875, which the Japanese side cites when making territorial requests to the Soviet Union, were one-sidedly repealed by Japan when it attacked Russia in 1904. At the Portsmouth Peace Conference following the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 and 1905, Japan's representative clearly stated that all treaties and agreements concluded between the two sides in the past had been annulled by the war.

Moreover, although Japan had obtained the southern part of Sakhalin in accordance with the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, it had violated the Portsmouth Treaty in 1918 by interfering in the affairs of Soviet Russia. After that, Japan continued to trample on all the previously concluded treaties and agreements. For example, Japan initiated an attack on the Soviet Union in the area of Khasan Lake in 1938. The Tokyo military tribunal concluded that the attack was an act of aggression and war against the Soviet Union.

Thus, due to its own one-sided, aggressive actions, Japan lost all moral and legal rights to invoke the 1855, 1875 and 1905 treaties. Accordingly, the territorial issue can be resolved and should be resolved on the basis of the postwar measures and legal action taken after World War II.

Among these measures are the Potsdam Declaration which Japan accepted and the San Francisco Peace Treaty, in which it was clearly written that Japan had relinquished the Kurile Islands and the southern part of Sakhalin.

Repeated presentation of this territorial issue will only prove fruitless and harmful. It will be fruitless because the Soviet Union will never depart from its principled position. It will be harmful because such acts as designating northern territories day and inspecting the area around the Kurile Islands which borders the Soviet Union constitute provocations. These acts will further stir up the anti-Soviet campaign in Japan and hamper good-neighborly relations between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union.

The action of the Japanese Government will eventually strain the situation in Japan, the Far East and the whole world.

KARMAL REPORTEDLY OFFERS TALKS WITH IRAN, PAKISTAN

LD051648 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Jan, TASS--A meeting was held here today between India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the visiting member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Anahita Ratebzad. During the meeting Anahita Ratebzad handed over to the head of the Indian Government a message by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal. PTI agency reports that the message stresses Afghanistan's readiness to take part in negotiations through the mediation and in presence of U.N. representatives with delegates from Pakistan and Iran on questions of the political settlement of tensions in the region.

NEW AFGHAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER APPOINTED

LD062042 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] In Afghanistan a man who played a big political role before the April revolution has been appointed adviser to Babral Karmal's government. Radio Kabul has said Ne'amatollah Pazwak will hold a post in the prime minister's Secretariat. Under King Zahir Shah Mr Pazwak was minister of the interior in the last cabinet and later, under President Daoud, he was minister of education. The present appointment of Mr Pazwak who has not held any posts since the April revolution in 1978 is seen as proof of the fact that the Afghan Government is pursuing a policy of consolidating all national and patriotic forces.

BAKHTAR CITED ON ALLEGED FLIGHT OF TWO MINISTERS

LD061534 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Kabul, 6 Jan, TASS--BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports: FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY, one of the loudspeakers of the Western propaganda machinery, has again published another slanderous report and has again added to its disgrace.

This news agency, quoting Western diplomats in New Delhi, has published a slanderous report on Dec. 31, 1980 which says that Sayyed Mohammad Gulabzoy, minister of interior, and Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of Mines and Industries have fled the country.

Our honourable compatriots are well aware that Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, minister of mines and industries, delivered a speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the uprisal of Jadi Sixth (Dec. 27th) over DRA television, and all Afghan citizens have watched him.

Similarly, Sayyed M. Gulabzoy, minister of interior, received medal of Red Banner, the ceremony of which was directly transmitted via radio-television.

The Western lair apparatus which such poisonous propagations according to themselves intend to spoil the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the toilers of Afghanistan who have resolutely decided to traverse the path of progress, social justice and welfare and to build the free, independent and revolutionary Afghanistan, a powerful, high-headed, prosperous prideful and magnificent country. Whereas with such lies they uncover their black actions and day by day the people of the world would better identify the essence of such apparatuses.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION'S INDIAN VISIT HIT

LD061744 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 6 Jan 81

["Provocative Trip"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Almost fifteen U.S. congressmen, headed by Chairman of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives M. Price, having hastily packed their luggage, flew to India on January 6. What was it that forced them to embark on such a long trip? U.S. press writes that the stimulus for the trip was provided by the results of the recent Soviet-Indian summit talks as a result of which, as is said in Washington, in the area of the Indian Ocean a situation may shape up very nearly "threatening" to the interests of the United States. Before departure from Washington, M. Price said that their visit was being undertaken in an exceptionally important time, since the Soviet Union and India recently made public a joint declaration calling for the liquidation of all foreign military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean. In this connection, the leader of the group of the high-ranking American "tourists," reportedly intends to urge Delhi to provide "explanations" regarding the joint Soviet-Indian declaration, as well as to clarify the positions of the countries of the basis of the Indian Ocean.

Reading M. Price's statements one really marvels as to whether is it really the case that so far people in U.S. Congress have not found time to familiarise themselves with the declaration at issue? And if Messrs congressmen have read the document, then what "explanations" do they need? The fact is that this document states with utmost clarity that the Soviet Union and India reaffirm their readiness to cooperate with a view to a rapid implementation of the U.N. declaration on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, call for the liquidation of all foreign military and naval bases in the region, such as Diego Garcia, condemn any attempts at building up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean whatever the pretext under which they are being undertaken. As regards the position of other countries of the Indian Ocean, also advocating a demilitarisation of the region, it has being expounded with exhaustive clarity, for instance in the documents of the 1979 New York meeting of representatives of coastal and continental states of the Indian Ocean, which, incidentally, was attended by a U.S. representative with the status of observer. Is the U.S. Congress totally unaware of the existence of that document?

Really it is hard to believe that M. Price and co. have suddenly felt the need for some additional "explanations" regarding the position of India and of other states of the region! The reason lies elsewhere. The fact is that the growing desire of peaceloving states to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, reiterated in the Soviet-Indian declaration in a weighty and clearcut manner, has been found totally unpalatable by definite imperialist circles in the USA which stake on fanning up tensions. Those circles which, back in 1978, unilaterally interrupted the Soviet-American talks on limiting and subsequently reducing the military activity in the Indian Ocean, and which at present are stepping up the pace of the build up of their military might in that area of the globe, strengthening and expanding the web of their military bases and engaging in sabre-rattling off the coast of independent states.

That is why at present one hears from Washington heart-rending hollers that as a result of the Soviet-Indian talks, a situation may develop in the area of the Indian Ocean which will pose "a threat" to U.S. interests.

It is for this reason that the "fire brigade" of U.S. congressmen is hastily heading for the area, who need to "study" and to "clarify" only one thing: namely, whether there is an opportunity to apply pressure to India and other countries of the region in the interests of Washington, whether there exist any loopholes to enable the USA, with possibly less damage to U.S. prestige, to continue to pursue the policy of diktat and blackmail, followed by the current U.S. administration with regard to the sovereign states of the Indian Ocean provocative mission.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S NEPALESE VISIT VIEWED

LD061127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA special correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan dispatch: "Sincerity, Cordiality"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has visited Nepal. Its leader, A. Duysheyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a statement to IZVESTIYA special correspondent A. Ter-Grigoryan before leaving Katmandu by air:

"Our delegation's stay in Nepal has been a notable event in the development of the traditional friendly ties between the USSR and Nepal. Soviet-Nepalese friendship has a deep foundation and has stood the test of time. In our meetings with peasants, workers and representatives of the technical and creative intelligentsia in Katmandu, Birganj, Janakpur and other towns and villages of Nepal we have had the opportunity to convince ourselves of the friendly feelings which the Nepalese people nurture for the Soviet people.

"The talks with Nepalese head of state King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa and Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat Lokendra Bahadur Chand left us with good impressions.

"The statesman, representatives of the public and the ordinary working people of this mountainous country noted in their talks with us the great significance of Soviet-Nepalese cooperation for the development of Nepal's economy. Our interlocutors emphasized that the Soviet Union played a large role in forming the current infrastructure of Nepal's economy.

"The clearly expressed position of the Nepalese leaders, that is, their aspiration to continue to struggle for peace and detente along with the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries, also arouses satisfaction.

"I would also like to share my impressions of the Nepalese people--a cordial, hospital and friendly people. The diligence of the Nepalese mountaineers who have carved ricefield terraces from the forbidding hills and procure agricultural produce in incredibly difficult conditions is striking. The country is taking only the first steps into the modern world. On this successful but difficult path Nepal is relying on the help and support of friends, among which the Nepalese are glad to number the Soviet Union.

"I believe that our trip has been successful. It will definitely contribute to the strengthening of friendly links between the two countries and their greater mutual understanding."

PETROV COMMENTARY ON LENIN'S VIEW OF UNIONS

LD061654 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] We will now read a talk by lawyer Aleksandr Petrov. The author writes how Lenin saw the role and the tasks of the trade unions in a socialist state:

The founder of the Soviet state was always aware of the fundamental issues faced by the trade unions. He was elected as a delegate to congresses and conferences of trade unions. Lenin actively participated in trade union activities and devoted a lot of his statements and articles to the trade unions. They unswervingly stressed that the trade union movement in an era of socialist revolution is faced with particularly difficult trials. The working class is being transformed from the subjugated and oppressed class into a governing class.

In these new historical conditions Lenin developed a scientifically argued program of trade union activity, Aleksandr Petrov writes. In the program their tasks in the work of the country's socialist transformation were defined. The main task of the trade unions yesterday was struggle against the capital and the defense of the class self-dependence of the proletariat, Vladimir Ilich stressed. Yesterday's slogan of the day was distrust in the state, because the state was bourgeois. Today the state is becoming and has become a proletarian state. The working class is transformed and has already been transformed into the ruling class in the state. The trade unions have become and should become organizations whose primary task is to be responsible for reorganizing all economic life on socialist foundations.

The Leninist teaching on trade unions was developed in the struggle and polemics with the theories of the Trotskiyites and anarchosyndicalists. The anarchosyndicalists proposed that the full management of the national economy be transferred to the trade unions. By this the economic role of the Soviet state was negated--the state which was the main champion of socialism. Trotskiyites, on the other hand, wanted to deprive the trade unions of any independent role and demanded a turn of the screw and military methods of management. Lenin explained that the trade unions are the closest and most essential ally of the socialist state, whose whole economic and political activity is led by the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party. In accordance with the principles formulated by Lenin, there is an objective need for the Communist Party to direct [kierowac] the trade unions. Only the party can unite, educate and organize such a vanguard of the proletariat and all the working masses so that it will be able to oppose the inevitable small-scale bourgeois (?hesitations) of the (?masses) and direct the whole uniting activity of all the proletariat.

Lenin deemed the main and the most vital advantage of the working class in power to be an increase in productivity. Ultimately this is the most important cause for the victory of the new social system. Productivity is affected by many factors, among them implementation of the achievements of science and technology, labor organization, training of cadres and enhanced discipline. Vladimir Lenin called on the trade unions to concentrate their attention on the problems of labor discipline--the head of the whole economic construction of socialism.

It is the task of the trade unions to teach all the working people a new attitude to their duties and committment in the management of production. The last statement of Lenin addressed to the trade unions was contained in his letter sent to the fifth all-Russian trade union congress in September 1922. It contained a most important goal of the Soviet working class: the reconstruction of the national economy and development of productive forces. Lenin's letter ended with an appeal: We must support this with all our strength and we must universally improve working standards.

In the present times, in the conditions of the developing scientific and technological revolution, the activity of the trade unions of the socialist countries has been enriched by new contents, Aleksandr Petrov writes. Participation in the improvement of economic and social planning, establishing of the new criteria of socialist competition, universal development of the scientific and technical creative powers of the masses, solicitude for the training of cadres and for ensuring proper qualifications for them and increasing professional standards, as well as the implementation of the scientific labor organization--these are the main directions of the trade unions' influence on the scientific and technical revolution in the fraternal countries.

Such (?activities) strictly correspond to the guidelines of Lenin to ensure for all the working people the ever-[word indistinct] view on the unified plan of the socialist economy and on the practical interest of a worker and a peasant in the implementation of such a plan.

The work of the trade unions in a socialist state makes it easier today to implement democracy in the main sphere of man's activity, the sphere of production. Speaking at the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that the trade unions are established first and foremost to defend the rights and interests of the working masses. They should become actively involved in welfare and social problems. They would not, however, be able to achieve a lot in this sphere if it were not for the development of production, strengthening of labor discipline and increase in productivity.

Exactly because our trade unions focus their attention on the interests of the working people it is their duty to ensure an increase in production. This corresponds fully with the ideals concerning trade unions which are found by us in the works of Valdimir Lenin.

REPORT STRESSES 'NORMALITY' OF POLISH INDUSTRY

LD061553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Druzenko report "Meeting in Silesia"]

[Text] Wroclaw-Legnica--Another trip across Poland, this time to the southwestern voivodships.

Once more the invariable question--"tea or coffee?"--before every conversation, and once more the intensive agenda taking in numerous meetings, tours and interviews. There is no need to explain to interlocutors what precisely it is that interests us: They know that the conversation cannot fail to touch on the processes taking place in the country and on how these processes are being received in their collective or party organization. The atmosphere of the conversations is noticeably changing: Their chief characteristic now is people's deep concern and thoughtful reflections about the situation and its development and about how to direct its development into a channel favorable to socialist Poland, the working class and the whole people.

"There is less emotion and more constructiveness now," Tadeusz Porebski (distinguished scientist, professor and until recently university rector), first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship Committee, observed. "Although the situation remains complex, the party organizations' activeness is nontheless noticeably growing. The elaboration of a program--to overcome difficulties and to strengthen the party's prestige--is what primarily concerns communists today. The Seventh Central Committee Plenum decision setting the date for the extraordinary congress has been met with approval. The pre-congress campaign has already in effect begun, and it should be a mobilizing factor for the party."

"Since the PZPR Central Committee plenum it can be said that the primary organizations' aktiv has taken heart and begun to act with greater determination and purposefulness," Ryszard Romaniewicz (until recently voivod of Legnica), first secretary of the Legnica PZPR Voivodship Committee, said. "Party meetings and aktivs are proceeding vigorously. Hardly a day goes by without one of the voivodship committee secretaries or staffers' attending and addressing such a meeting. Work with people directly in production, in the primary party organizations, is assuming paramount importance. For overcoming the crisis which has emerged in both sociopolitical and economic life depends primarily on their position, their self-confidence and their persistence."

We visited several enterprises in Wroclaw and Legnica voivodships, and everywhere this change in the communists' mood was apparent.

(Khutmen) is a sizeable enterprise. Its history is typical of the plants around here. During the war there was a foundry workshop on the site. After liberation the product-range remained the same, except that at first they resmelted aluminum scrap or, more simply, the remains of downed aircraft. At that time the plant occupied 3.5 hectares whereas now it is 10 times larger. It has modern shops, powerful equipment and--(Khutmen's) pride and joy--a variety of industrial art items (sculptures, flowerbeds, fountains and aquariums). It is more than just a plant, it is a whole, well appointed little city with its own streets and squares (one is called Moscow Academy Arts Theater Square in memory of the voluntary Sunday work done here by artists of the famous Soviet theater during their tour).

Jozef Szymanski, the plant's chief of technical services, who accompanied us, mentioned this only briefly and almost shamefacedly: There are rather more important things now, he said, than flowerbeds and fountains. In his way he is right: The events experienced have been very serious, and so are the tasks which face the collective, first among which is to keep a normal production rhythm going.

In the huge shop we walked along the whole technological chain in which copper and bronze bars are being transformed into pipes, wire, rods--beautiful, sun-colored products. From time to time the chain is interrupted. A mighty press stands idle. A placard nearby reads: "One day's stoppage of the press costs Z200,000." Nonetheless it is idle: There is not enough power.

The example is specific but it reflects the general situation: Enterprises are experiencing the greatest of difficulties now because of shortages of raw materials, supplies and electricity. That is why, if you hear the more or less normal words about the plant--"the plan is being fulfilled"--then you know that it is a question of genuine labor enthusiasm relying on the use of all reserves, maximum discipline, and responsibility.

Another Wroclaw plant, Predom, has a similar achievement to its credit. Its products--gas stoves--are indispensable in new houses and apartments in Poland today. It turns out 220,000 stoves for individual house builders and 150,000 for state construction and for refurbishing existing housing. All the output, Edward Krawczyk, the plant party committee secretary, told us, has the quality mask. The collective expects to fulfill the current year's plan. Talking of the mood in the collective, the party committee secretary drew attention to an important detail:

"Immediately after the famous events we felt a tension. But party organization activists got together with people, supported open discussion about this painful subject, and the alienation melted away. The process of normalization is emerging more and more clearly and life is returning more and more actively to its normal course."

Similar thoughts were expressed to us at the Legnica copper smelting plant. This enterprise--an offspring of Soviet-Polish cooperation--was constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union over 25 years ago. Its collective has been awarded an order and many challenge banners for work successes. In the critical summer and fall period, at the most tense moments production never stopped here, because they understood the high cost of such a step in a continuous technological cycle. Even at this plant, though, people experienced many difficult days full of bitterness and inflamed passions.

"And what about now?", we asked. "Work goes on normally. As for the proposals put forward by the collective, some of them have already been met, others are in the process of implementation. What was talked about most of all was the modernization of the plant, the improvement of working conditions and the protection of the environment." For some reason this--final--part of the reply seemed an especially convincing argument that life at the enterprise is returning to the channel of ordinary concerns.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS POLISH PAPER HAILS ECONOMIC TIES

LD061305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from S. Chugrov "World Today" feature: "USSR-Poland: Economic Ties Are Developing"]

[Text] Dynamism and harmony--these are the words used by the Warsaw weekly PRZYJAZN to describe the development of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

Economic and trade relations with the USSR, the journal notes, are exerting a very positive influence on our country's development. Their significance is illustrated, the weekly stresses, by the fact that the Soviet Union's share of Polish foreign trade turnover rose from 30 percent in 1975 to 35 percent in 1980.

GREEK PAPER CITED ON JURISDICTION OF U.S. BASES

LD061149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[B. Lipovoy article under the rubric "On International Topics': "Greece in NATO's Plans"]

[Text] Athens--The year now ending has been full of anxieties for Greece. There are many reasons for this: increasing inflation and unemployment, a lack of confidence in the future. All these disorders are associated to no small degree by the country's public with Greece's forthcoming entry into the EEC in January of the new year and with certain circles' desire to take the country back into the NATO military organization.

There is certainly a close connection between this and a report which appeared in the press--arousing profound concern among the Greek public--to the effect that special U.S. aircraft intended for reconnaissance operations over the territories of Arab states are deployed at the Hellenikon American Air Force base located near Athens. As the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS notes, every day two or three aircraft take off from the Hellenikon base, equipped with special photographic and radioelectronic apparatus which enables them to collect espionage information. The newspaper draws attention to the fact that these flights are in effect outside the authority of the Greek military command. The espionage planes' flights take place without coordination with the Greek air defense facilities or the country's central civil air traffic control.

In connection with the increased U.S. interest in the Near and Middle East regions, RIZOSPASTIS stresses, Washington intends to continue to make active use of its air force bases in Greece. That is why, in the course of consultations now under way between Greece and the United States on the signing of a new bilateral agreement on military cooperation, Washington is making every possible objection to an extension of the powers of the Greek military authorities, to whose jurisdiction American bases located on Greek territory would be transferred. Striving to retain its right to the uncontrolled use of its military facilities in Greece, the United States would also like to remove from the agenda Athens' proposal that American military bases should "operate within NATO," and not as U.S. national military facilities.

It is quite natural that Washington's desire to use Greek territory to carry out actions interfering in the internal affairs of Greece's neighboring states does not suit the country's public, who would like to live in peace and tranquillity, developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all the world's peoples. That is why the demand that behind-the-scenes talks on extending the mandate for the presence of American military bases on Greek territory be broken off and that steps be taken to remove those bases is making itself heard increasingly actively. The country's broad public regards this as one way of improving the situation in the eastern Mediterranean and turning the region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

TURKISH PUBLIC WELCOMES USSR TRADE BOOST

LD070929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 81 p 4

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Under Conditions of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Ankara, 31 Dec--Broad circles of the Turkish public--and this has been reflected in mass media reports--welcomed with profound satisfaction the news of the signing of an agreement in Moscow under which the volume of trade between the USSR and Turkey will be increased in 1981.

The Ankara bulletin (PALS) draws attention to the fact that Turkey can pay in deliveries of commodities for the technical and economic services rendered to the country by the USSR.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ON HOSTAGES

LD061954 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Jan, TASS--Today members of the Iranian Government have been received by the leader of the country Ayatollah Khomeyni. As correspondents were told upon completion of the meeting by Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i, the Iranian leader had been informed about the latest proposals of the U.S. administration as regards the conditions for the release of the hostages and had approved the positive answer to the proposal by the Algerian Government to act as a guarantor in the settlement of this problem between Iran and the U.S.

AS-SADAT BACKING FOR DRA TERMED 'INTERFERENCE'

LD061153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from A. Kapralov roundup "The Day Worldwide": "A Free Show"]

[Text] Tickets for the movies are being sold at an increased price in Cairo at present. The supplement goes to help the remnants of the Afghan counterrevolution. It is not known whether Cairo's moviegoers will consider the current reportoire worth the price, since they will also be seeing the show now being played out on Cairo's political stage. The so-called "leage of Arab and Muslim peoples" is in session here. IZVESTIYA (No 257) has already described this so-called "organization" in detail. Let us recall in a few words: As-Sadat's "league" is a screen for the preparation of sorties and acts of sabotage against Arab and Muslim peoples. It is no accident that a special bureau "for Afghanistan's affairs" has been set up under the "league."

And now, under cover of the "league," the chiefs of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble have assembled in the Egyptian capital. They have assembled in order to take part in the "Afghanistan week" launched by Cairo--in plain terms, a week of fraternization with the Afghan people's enemies. President as-Sadat addressed the bandit chiefs. He promised them "assistance and support"--weapons, money, equipment and nonreturnable donations to the tune of $1.5 million. Thus the Cairo "defenders of Muslims" are squandering the Egyptian people's money on the requirements of the Afghan counter-revolutionary riffraff instead of using those resources for their proper purpose--support for the true fighters for the Arab and Muslim peoples' interests, support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine against the Israeli aggressor.

A few days ago, as an AFP correspondent writes, As-Sadat asserted that in 1981 he intends to devote himself "fully" to Egypt's internal affairs. But it seems that the Egyptian president intends not so much to concern himself with his "domestic" affairs, as to interfere flagrantly in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples.

IZVESTIYA NOTES PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY

LD061655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries: "The Palestinians' Unbending Will"]

[Text] The years, filled to the brim with the most diverse events, tick away implacably. The year 1980 is also drawing to an end--a year in the course of which it is no exaggeration to say that the question of the future of peace was being decided. The U.S. ruling circles' policy, directed against detente, exacerbated international relations in general to such an extent that the threat of a new world war--this time a nuclear war--rose up before mankind's very eyes. But however tense the situation in 1980 was, however great the threat of war still is, carried over to the new year as a legacy, it may be said with confidence that international imperialist reaction's attempts to reverse history clearly resulted in fiasco. Progressive forces throughout the world have grown to such an extent that they are capable of giving a fitting rebuff to any intrigues by reaction. The principled, consistent nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, manifested in the most difficult days of the year now ending, formed a firm, very reliable basis for the struggle by all the world's progressive forces against bellicose reaction.

A worthy place in the ranks of the world's progressive forces is occupied by the Arab people of Palestine, who are waging the struggle for their legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own sovereign state. The Palestinian resistance movement, which commenced hostilities against the Israeli occupiers on 1 January 1965, is approaching its 16th anniversary in complex and difficult conditions.

The year 1980 was difficult--very difficult--for the Palestinian people and their staff--the PLO, which was created slightly earlier than the Palestinian resistance movement, in May 1964. During the year now ending, the enemies of the Palestinian people and, indeed, of all Arab peoples tried to wipe the PLO--one of the main obstacles in the struggle to establish American hegemonism in the Near East--off the face of the earth. The imperialists and their Zionist allies not only gambled on the physical annihilation of the Palestinian people. They also tried to give the PLO a false reputation as a terrorist organization.

The UN recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate spokesman for the Palestinian Arab people's national aspirations basically put an end to slanderous talk about PLO terrorism. Moreover the facts of real life showed the world that it is the Israeli Zionists who resort to terror. Tel Aviv is far from sure of its "greater Israel" future. That is why Israel's ruling circles resort to direct, unconcealed violence against the Palestinians. Their attempts to physically destroy the Palestinians in southern Lebanon and the terror against the Palestinian mayors, lawfully elected by the population, represent clear manifestations of the bankruptcy of the Zionist authorities' policy and their animal fear for the immediate future of their dominance of the occupied territories.

The Camp David deal between the United States, Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt was in essence an admission of the failure of the previous American-Israeli policy. It served as a kind of transition stage leading to the policy of deception of both the Arab public and the world public with arguments about peace in the Near East and the autonomy of the Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

The U.S. imperialists and to a certain extent their West European NATO allies, having failed in frontal attacks on the Palestinian resistance movement and dissatisfied with the results of the Camp David collusion, began to seek roundabout ways to eliminate the Palestinian resistance movement, resorting to more subtle, deceitful methods. However, let us add that it would be rash to depict the Camp David deal as a total failure of the U.S. imperialists just because they did not achieve their main goals--namely the establishment of hegemony and, in particular, the elimination of the Palestinian obstacle on the path to that hegemony. They did split the Arab world and exacerbate the general situation in the Near East, which made it easier for Washington to concentrate armed forces in southwest Asia and obtain new military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Kenya. [paragraph continues]

But, paradoxical as it may seem, at the same time Camp David--of course, contrary to its participants' designs--did bring some benefit to the Arab countries. In particular, it showed that not only the imperialists and Zionists, but also internal Arab reaction are the enemies of the Arab national liberation movement. And whereas, before, they feared to mention this internal reaction so as not to destroy formal Arab unity (God forbid!), now the Arabs regard the exposure of Arab reaction as an element in the strengthening of the real anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity. It was in the atmosphere of the Camp David deception that such a promising organization emerged as the Pan-Arab People's Congress, which unites progressive organizations in all Arab countries, including those which, like Egypt, have gone over--temporarily, it must be supposed--to the camp of the enemies of the Arab peoples' just cause.

In these conditions certain West European countries, partly through tactical disagreements with the United States and partly through the fear of finally losing the Near East as a source of energy resources, resorted to a new maneuver intended to mislead, above all, the PLO leaders. They came out in favor of the essential participation of the PLO, as the Palestinian Arabs' representative, in all discussions of the Near East problem. However, when it came to the Palestinians' inalienable right to create their own sovereign state on Palestinian soil, the imaginary defenders of the Palestinian Arab people's rights created such a fog that you could see nothing through it except the desire to help the Camp David failures to find a way out of the political quagmire which they themselves created.

The PLO did not swallow that bait either, inasmuch as it continued to occupy principled positions in the struggle for the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The PLO's firm stance, which meets with support in increasingly broad circles of the world public and, it may be said, sensible and realistically minded ruling circles in certain capitalist countries, reduced that imperialist maneuver to nothing too.

But the imperialists are not content, and now they are returning to the old plan--the so-called "Jordan" project, which, incidentally, has nothing to do with Jordan's national interests. The plan is that the West Bank, they say, must be returned to Jordan, to which it belonged until the 1967 Israeli aggression, this supposedly "new" plan has the aim of eliminating the PLO, and therefore its right to create a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. It is also intended to expand the Camp David collusion, whose participants have been unable in the past to draw the Kingdom of Jordan into their orbit.

As reality shows, this imperialist maneuver only indicates that the imperialists and their henchmen have failed to understand the simple truth that you cannot eliminate a whole people together with their legitimate desire to create their own state--a people headed by the PLO, which has proved its devotion to its people's national aspirations.

The PLO enjoys growing international support. The Soviet Union supports it in every way. "In the Soviet Union," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wrote in his telegram of congratulations on the 50th birthday of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, "the Palestinian and other Arab peoples will always have a reliable friend and ally in the struggle to ensure their legitimate national rights and achieve lasting peace in the Near East on the basis of a just, all-embracing settlement with the participation of all interested parties."

The 18 months which have passed since those lines were written--complex, grave months for the world--have again stressed with the utmost force and have confirmed the principled, consistent nature of the Soviet Union's stance with respect to the Near East problem, including the Palestinian problem.

We are with you, Palestinian friends!

U.S.-MEXICAN RELATIONS, REAGAN'S VISIT VIEWED

PY061810 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will meet with his Mexican counterpart Lopez Portillo in the neighboring city of Ciudad Juarez. The communique released by the Mexican Foreign Ministry states that broad talks will be conducted during this meeting, at the end of which a communique will be released to the press. Through this communique, the Mexicans will learn the details of the negotiations and the degree of utility of these negotiations for their country.

Nevertheless, it is also appropriate to indicate what the United States wants from its southern neighbor, and what the Mexicans want for themselves. Mexico has now jumped to the first line of petroleum producing countries. The very prosperous petroleum and gas fields which are being exploited have opened vast economic prospects and new horizons in solving the complex social problems.

The Mexican people want their natural resources to serve their national interests. This desire has been repeatedly expressed by the Mexican statesmen.

The government wants to carefully plan the exploitation of their natural resources and to guarantee just prices for the exported petroleum. Precisely just before the new year, Mexico decided to increase the prices of several kinds of fuel in accordance with the world level of prices.

A short while later, we learned about the plans to put the Mexican petroleum under the control of the U.S. war industry complex; plans which have been prepared by Washington. The objective of the U.S. imperialist circles is to get exclusive rights over their exports, and consequently to turn Mexico into another petroleum depot of the Pentagon outside the United States.

The reports released by the Washington economic experts, which were learned of by the people, leave no room for doubt in this regard.

Nevertheless, the United States wants the Mexican petroleum at very low prices, to the detriment of the interests of the Aztecs. Proof of this are the permanent and expanded disputes on the prices of the Mexican gas exported to the United States.

Petroleum is still the key point of the acute contradictions between the two countries. For the Mexicans there are other important points of contact with its northern neighbor. During the last few days of 1980, there was some news that the Mexican officials decided to cancel all fishing agreements with the United States. Mexico has been compelled to take this step due to the U.S. discriminatory policy regarding fishing, especially on tunafish. This has led the press to write about the tuna war between the United States and Mexico.

On one occasion the press wrote about the war of tomatoes between the two countries. This has also been prompted by the discriminatory policy of the United States in trading of agricultural products. These examples are not rare. Contradictions in the economic area are complemented with substantial differences in their foreign policy.

Recently, the Mexican and Ecuadorean governments, expressed their opposition to foreign interference in El Salvador. Mexico was one of the first to break relations with Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio Somoza when the heroic people took up arms. Then the Mexican Government broke relations with the fascist government of Chile. But Washington is now preparing to intervene in El Salvador.

It is also known that to the last moment the United States protected its bloodthirsty figurehead Somoza, that the CIA has installed Pinochet's fascist regime, etc. And the Mexican foreign policy is quite clear, especially referring to the friendly Cuban people.

Visiting Havana last August, Lopez Portillo proposed ending the economic embargo imposed by the United States on Cuba, to put an end to the flights of the Pentagon spy planes over Cuba territory, and to the U.S. occupation of Guantanamo base. We will not tolerate any attack against Cuba, he said.

Mexico has earned the respect of neighboring peoples for its initiatives of peace at international level; for its loyalty to the Tlaltelolco Treaty and to the principle of peaceful coexistence. All this is in contrast to the U.S. imperialist policy in several parts of the world, to the militarist policy implemented today by Washington.

The U.S. Government officials have always concentrated on diverting the Mexicans from the path they have chosen. Judging from all these things, these efforts are still being made today.

'ULTRARIGHT' CHARGED IN MURDER OF U.S. ADVISERS

PY062123 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Jan 81

["Focus on El Salvador"]

[Text] Two U.S. labor advisers and the president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] were murdered yesterday, Sunday, at the Sheraton Hotel in El Salvador. There are meny speculations concerning the motives and perpetrators of this crime. Here is what our commentator (Viktor Deruga) has to say about this:

[Begin recording] I would like to comment on the official version. The communique of the Salvadoran Government junta states: The objective evaluation of this criminal action and the objectives repeatedly stated by the spokesmen of the ultraleftist groups lead us to believe that the latter are responsible for this crime. In addition, they would be the only ones to benefit from it.

I would like to point out that the junta brands all democratic and revolutionary forces which fight it as ultraleftist. With this in mind, I wonder what this objective evaluation is they are talking about.

And now let us try to figure out what the motives behind the murder of these three persons are. By accusing the ultraleftists of murdering U.S. citizens, two labor advisers in this case, the junta hopes to provoke a negative reaction of the U.S. people toward the Salvadoran patriots, thus creating an atmosphere favorable to the increase of U.S. Government aid to the junta and even to allowing direct armed intervention.

Taking all of these circumstances into account, we can conclude that it is the rightwing and not the leftwing that benefits from the murder of U.S. citizens, both in this case and in other previous ones. The recent Sheraton murder reminds us of the killing of four U.S. nuns which took place one month ago. Then too the junta tried to blame the left, even though further investigation showed that the perpetrators were security agents. There is still another detail: Those who perpetrated the latest murder knew perfectly well who their victims were. They entered without problems the most closely guarded hotel in San Salvador and left it without difficulties after perpetrating the crime. Could it be that the persons charged with the surveillance failed, or was it something else?

I believe that it could certainly be something else. I believe that it could be a carefully planned and executed murder. A murder perpetrated by the ultrarightist gangs with which the Salvadoran junta freely cooperates, as has been proven time and time again. [end recording]

In its quest to thwart the Salvadoran process of national and social liberation, U.S. imperialism is resorting to every means in the arsenal of its policy of interference in domestic affairs of other states.

The U.S. administration has become the godfather of the repressive Salvadoran junta. This junta remains in power only thanks to the broad military and financial support it receives from Washington.

Only last year the junta received from its U.S. protectors $100 million worth of economic aid. To this we must add the uninterrupted flow of arms, ammunition and other military materiel. With the advise of U.S. instructors, the Salvadoran reactionaries use this materiel to exterminate the country's patriotic and progressive forces.

In the meantime, Washington is getting ready to put into operation what it believes to be the most effective means of them all: armed intervention. Different options for military intervention in El Salvador are being evaluated. These options include direct intervention by U.S. Armed Forces.

USSR-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD012100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] A program of scientific and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua has been signed in Managua. Our correspondent in Central America, Aleksandr Surikov, reports from the Nicaraguan capital:

This program, which is based on the agreement on cooperation in science and culture signed in Moscow in March 1980, envisages a number of specific measures allowing a useful exchange of delegations of people active in science, education, health services, culture and art from the two countries. The implementation of this program began, in fact, immediately after the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, when groups of Soviet specialists in fields of importance to the Nicaraguan economy, such as hydropower engineering, agriculture, geology, nonferrous metallurgy, forestry, fisheries and education, came to the country. The recommendations drawn up by Soviet specialists will be taken into account in the drawing up of plans for the economic and social development of the Republic of Nicaragua for the next few years. In turn, delegations of Nicaraguan specialists in the most varied spheres of the national economy have visited the Soviet Union. A large group of Nicaraguans are studying in our country. These are the future qualified cadres which are so necessary for the restoration of the country.

In 1981 cooperation in science and culture between the two countries will be considerably expanded. While speaking about the importance of the signing of this document, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, in particular noted the following:

[Begin D'Escoto recording in Spanish fading into Russian translation] For many years Nicaragua was unable to maintain relations with those countries which should have been its friends and allies, the Nicaraguan minister says. One of the aims of the revolutionary struggle by the Nicaraguan people was precisely to have the right to become free and independent and to choose their own friends. It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we can say, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan foreign minister, says, that the relations that have emerged between us and the Soviet Union are most cordial and the best kind of relations that we could have with another country. [end recording]

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD061526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which opened in Moscow today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Presidium, is investigating the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Kirgizia SSR and the Kurskaya Oblast in strengthening law and order and the struggle with violations of the law. The agenda of the session also includes debate on the progress of plan fulfillment of work organizations in coordinating the legislation of the USSR with the Constitution of the country and the preparation of the USSR Code of Laws, as well as other issues of the life of the state. Taking part in discussion of matters on the agenda were: Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chiefs of a number of ministries and departments.

AZERBAIJAN KGB CHIEF YUSIF-ZADE ON ESPIONAGE

LD061422 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Z. Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB: "Guarding the Security of the State and the People"]

[Excerpt] The republic's state security organs, like those of the entire soviet land, are resolving exceptionally important tasks at the present stage. The nature and direction of these tasks are determined by the Communist Party in accordance with the demands stemming from the international situation and Soviet society's internal development.

Of late imperialist forces, especially in the United States, have adopted a course hostile to the cause of detente, a course of stepping up the arms race, which leads to increased danger of war. Speculating on events in Iran and Afghanistan, the opponents of peace have mounted a shameless anti-Soviet campaign, spreading false claims about what are alleged to be the Soviet Union's expansionist plans vis-a-vis the Near and Middle Eastern countries. The Washington administration is taking actions aimed at exacerbating Soviet-American relations and inflaming "psychological warfare" against the USSR. A rapprochement between aggressive Western--primarily U.S.--circles and the Chinese hegemonists is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace. "The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism," the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum notes, "constitutes a dangerous phenomenon in world politics--dangerous to all mankind, the American and Chinese peoples included."

In accordance with the political course of the imperialist states and the PRC, their intelligence and other special services carry out vigorous subversive activity against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Along with espionage, the enemy implements large-scale acts of ideological subversion against the USSR and the entire socialist community. And in contrast to past years, when efforts were directed primarily toward undermining the USSR's defense and economic might, at the present time the main emphasis is on undermining the Soviet state's political and ideological foundations. Attempts are being made to weaken the socialist community and the cohesion and unity of its ranks and to destabilize the socialist system. To this end a united front of anti-Soviet forces is operating in the West, bringing together the state special services and propaganda organs and the "private" emigre nationalist and religious centers and organizations which disgorge floods of lies and slander against the Soviet Union each day. The programs of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which are financed by the U.S. Government and whose activity is controlled by the CIA, are particularly notable for their hostility.

The imperialist states' special services are making energetic efforts to shift the brunt of their subversive activity actually onto USSR territory. [paragraph continues]

To this end agents are sent into our country on short-term entry visas [po kanalam krat-kosrochnogo vyezda] on missions to establish contact with hostile elements, to incite them to overt or covert antisocial action, and also to collect slanderous information. The enemy seeks to focus his attention on those persons among Soviet citizens who not only can be exploited to obtain information of interest to him but also can be pushed onto the path of vigorous anti-Soviet activity and dangerous extremist manifestations.

In view of the situation in Iran and Afghanistan the U.S. special services are trying to exploit the Islamic religion--especially in areas where the Muslim population lives--as one factor influencing the political situation in our country.

Under these conditions the USSR state security organs, guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, resolutely suppress the enemy's subversive activity. They work to protect the motherland from subversive operation by the imperialist states' intelligence services, various kinds of foreign anti-Soviet centers and other hostile elements. In recent years a number of large-scale operations have been implemented to thwart the plans and schemes of the capitalist states' special services, dangerous enemy intelligence men and agents who had been operating in our country have been exposed and dozens of foreigners who had engaged in collecting espionage information, in disseminating politically damaging literature among Soviet people and in other hostile activity have been expelled from the Soviet Union.

It is with great responsibility that Azerbaijan's state security organs are resolving the tasks of ensuring security on the republic's territory. Through the skillful actions of the Azerbaijani Chekists an American intelligence agent has been exposed--Radzhabov, former chief engineer in a Baku city light industry enterprise, who attracted the U.S. CIA's attention and was recruited abroad by virtue of his low moral qualities.

Under the direct leadership of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and local party organs a vigorous struggle is being waged in the republic against the enemy's acts of ideological subversion. Party organizations pay serious attention to questions of working people's international education and deal a resolute rebuff to manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, national narrowmindedness and localism. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's tremendous organizational and ideological education work creates favorable conditions for organizing and effective struggle against the enemy's acts of ideological subversion. It has enabled us to score definite successes in recent years in work to thwart planned acts of ideological subversion by a number of agents and emissaries among [presumably, visiting] foreigners of the enemy special services and to suppress antisocial actions by the sectarian underground and reactionary Muslim clergy, a politically harmful phenomena among certain representatives of the intelligentsia and young people.

At the same time it should be noted that, under the influence of the enemy's subversive ideological activity, certain persons in the republic sometimes perpetrate actions not matching either the Soviet state's moral or legal norms. Such phenomena are to be observed among a certain insufficiently mature section of the population, especially young people. So while organizing the struggle against hostile elements, Azerbaijan's state security organs, like all the country's Chekists, take preventive measures--paying special attention, of course, to those citizens who, because of their political immaturity, fall under hostile influence. In this way it is possible to eliminate the factors that may produce state crimes. The state security organs' preventive measures are an active form of their participation in the Soviet state's performance of its educational functions, especially at the present stage of building a communist society.

At the same time the state security organs cannot disregard cases of antistate crimes and anti-Soviet actions by certain persons which are committed under the impact of hostile influence from abroad. In their practical activity the Soviet Chekists pay due attention to revealing and nipping in the bud the criminal activity of such persons.

The republic's Chekists are successfully resolving the tasks facing them thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party and active assistance from the working people. In implementing the practical tasks facing them they are aware of constant support and assistance from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, its Bureau, and also the party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. All the most important questions of the building and the practical activity of state security organs are decided at the level of the party's instructions and under its direct control. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sends party and Komsomol workers who are steadfast in struggle to work in the Chekist organs, creates an atmosphere of trust around them and gives them every possible support. The profound ideological conviction of Azerbaijan's Chekists and their selfless dedication to the party are a strength that has helped them for six decades now in the struggle against the Soviet states' enemies.

Our Chekists' fruitful activity is also ensured by the fact that they always feel on their shoulders the friendly hand of their combat comrades from the other republics and especially from the USSR KGB central apparatus who, developing the traditions laid down by F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and his comrades in arms, share their rich experience with their Azerbaijani colleagues with fraternal generosity. An exceptionally benevolent and businesslike atmosphere has taken shape in KGB organs and has a beneficial influence on their everyday activity.

The Soviet Chekists' multifaceted activity deserved the high assessment in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, to the 25th CPSU Congress. The party's concern and attention lend the Chekists new strength and inspire them to struggle selflessly against imperialist intelligence services' intrigues.

Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the republic's state security organs are constantly improving their activity. The Chekists wholly support the party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at further strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, at the relaxation of international tension and at ensuring lasting peace. They are expanding and strengthening their links with the working people, improving the standard of personnel's ideological and moral tempering and instilling in all staffers loyalty to the party and the people, boldness and selflessness, and the readiness to struggle in any complex conditions for the triumph of the communist ideals.

Realizing the complexity of the current international situation and the tasks stemming from it, Azerbaijan's Chekists will make every effort to honorably fulfill those tasks, to constribute by specific deeds to successfully implement the socioeconomic program put forward by the party for the next decade and to give a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

ALIYEV, YUSIF-ZADE ADDRESS KGB JUBILEE IN BAKU

LD070843 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[AZERINFORM report on 23 December Baku meeting devoted to 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan KGB: "On Guard Over the Security of the State and People"]

[Excerpt] At all stages of the development of the Soviet fatherland Azerbaijan's Chekists have operated selflessly and courageously in a single formation with all the country's security organs. They stand vigilantly on guard over the interests of the Soviet people and state and reliably safeguard their interests aginst intrigues by enemies. A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Baku working people and KGB workers held at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Club on 23 December was devoted to the 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan SSR Cheka-KGB organs.

The presidium included G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev and K.A. Khalilov; Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate members I.N. Askerov, Z.I. Guseynov, G.Sh. Efendiyev and Z.M. Yusif-Zade; and guests from Georgia, Armenia and Dagestan.

The meeting was opened by Baku Gorkom First Secretary V.A. Guseynov. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm. G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev's Speech

Dear comrades. In April this year our republic's working people, together with all the country's fraternal peoples, celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Recently, on 20 December, the 63d anniversary of the USSR All-Union Cheka-KGB was celebrated. And today we have gathered at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of our republic's Cheka-KGB organs, which were created the day after the victory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan.

In the 60 years they have been in existence the Azerbaijan SSR's Cheka-KGB organs have traveled a great and glorious path and made a fitting contribution to all the socialist achievements in our republic. On this joyful and ceremonial day allow me, on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, to warmly and cordially congratulate you and, through you, all Azerbaijan's Chekists on this glorious 60th anniversary and to wish you all good health, happiness, prosperity and new successes in the name of the further burgeoning of our beloved motherland.

Operating as a combat detachment of the USSR's state security organs and carrying out their functions under the leadership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Chekist collective is an active participant in all the revolutionary transformations on Azerbaijani soil and all our people's labor achievements.

All-Union Cheka organs were created on the initiative of our leader and teacher V.I. Lenin, who attached tremendous significance to their role in ensuring the defense of the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution. On Ilich's suggestion one of his loyal comrades in arms, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, was put at the head of the All-Union Cheka. Those unforgettable years saw the birth under V.I. Lenin's leadership of glorious Chekist tranditions--traditions of boundless devotion to the cause of October, the cause of communism, traditions of courage and staunchness, moral purity and implacability in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution, the enemies of the toiling people.

And today it can be said with a feeling of great satisfaction that these remarkable, truly Leninist traditions, the traditions of "Iron Felikas," [Dzerzhinskiy] live on and are being augmented in the practical activity of the country's state security organs. They have been enriched and have enjoyed great development at the present stage.

In our time, during the period of developed socialism, the nature of the state security organs' activity has changed considerably and acquired new forms and the scale of their work has broadened. This is completely logical and results from the tasks set by the party at the present stage of communist building.

It is a result of the complex international situation and the galvanization of imperialist forces' subversive activity against our country and our system. And it is a source of joy to realize that under these conditions Soviet Chekists, loyal to their fine traditions, are achieving new successes in safeguarding our motherland's security and defending the interests of the world's first socialist state.

The state security organs are consistently resolving the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and in the reports, speeches and works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, enjoy tremendous trust from the party and support from the CPSU Central Committee and are surrounded by universal attention and concern from the Soviet people. And the Soviet Chekists' vigorous and fruitful activity is a most important factor in further strengthening our great socialist motherland's defense might and a guarantee of peaceful labor for Soviet people.

Azerbaijan's Chekists are making a big contribution to safeguarding the security of the land of the Soviets, and particularly to the defense of our state's interests on its southern borders. In celebrating today the 60th anniversary of Azerbaijan's state security organs we pay tribute to all the generations of our republic's Chekists, who have devoted their labor, endeavor and ability to this noble cause. The Azerbaijan SSR's Cheka-KGB workers have been together with the republic's party organization all these years and for all these years they have been implementing the party's plans together with Azerbaijan's working people. We assess highly our Chekists' services in the first years of soviet power, in the struggle against internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention. The Azerbaijan Chekists' selfless activity in the years of the first 5-year plans and the period of the Great Patriotic War merit a high assessment. They have been doing a great deal of work in recent times, during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, being active participants in fulfilling party decisions and the great and responsible tasks facing the republic in the field of economic and social development.

The Soviet people, G.A. Aliyev went on to say, are completing the 10th 5-Year Plan with great achievements. The communists and all Soviet people are advancing toward the 26th CPSU Congress with feelings of tremendous gratitude to our great party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by that outstanding political and state figure of the age Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

Party report and election conferences are currently taking place in our country. They are demonstrating again and again the monolithic cohesion of the communists and all the working people around our own Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that tested leader of the party and Soviet state and loyal continuer of V.I. Lenin's cause and the cause of Great October.

Having described Azerbaijan's tremendous successes during the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans in all fields of the national economy--successes which have been assessed highly by the party and government and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--G.A. Aliyev noted the increased level of party and ideological work in the republic, the great political and labor activeness of the masses, the firmly established healthy moral and psychological climate and the implacable struggle against shortcomings, negative phenomena and everything diametrically opposed to communist morality. And we note with a sense of profound satisfaction, he stressed, the worthy contribution made to all these achievements by Azerbaijan's glorious Chekists.

Your work is complex and difficult, Comrade Aliyev continued, addressing those present. It constantly demands great physical and mental exertion. But at the same time your work has always been and remains honorable and glorious. It has won Azerbaijan's Chekists, like all the country's state security organ workers, well-deserved authority and respect among Soviet people.

Azerbaijan's working people know well that the Chekists are standing vigilantly on guard over the people's achievements. And this inspires confidence and optimism in them and creates favorable conditions for peaceful creative labor for the benefit of our motherland.

And therefore on your jubilee day, expressing the sentiments and mood of the communists and all the republic's working people, I wish to sincerely and cordially thank you for your difficult but noble work, for your glorious and tireless activity in the ranks of glorious Soviet Chekists.

In this hall today I can see representatives of almost every generation of Azerbaijan's Chekists--people who began their careers in state security organs during the fiery 1920's, who worked actively in these organs in the 1930's, and who participated in the Great Patriotic War and ensured security behind the lines. Here too there are people who joined these organs in the postwar period and the younger generation of Chekists. And today I want to convey both my personal congratulations and the very best wishes to all of you.

Every jubilee is also a good opportunity, while summing up the results of the path traveled, to set new targets and map out measures to successfully achieve them. At this time throughout the country, including in Azerbaijan, labor collectives preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner are setting high socialist pledges for 1981 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

Speaking in this connection about the great responsible tasks facing the republic's state security organs, Comrade Aliyev stressed the need to improve all Chekist work and to increase its efficiency and effacacy. Obligations in this direction are also imposed by the international situation which has arisen, particularly in the Near East region, in states directly adjacent to our country's southern borders.

The wise Leninist foreign policy consistently pursued by the Communist Party, the Soviet state and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally is bearing fruit. At the same time, imperialist states special services are making active efforts to use all possible subversive actions to achieve their objectives against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

All this demands the intensification of Soviet people's vigilance, an increase in Chekists' political activeness and ideological-political standard and the further improvement of the Marxist-Leninist party tempering of cadres.

Great significance for the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party to ensure reliable security for our motherland's southern borders is attached to all-possible coordination of the activity of all Cheka organs and Border Guard troops on the territory of our republic and the entire Transcaucasus. This is the guarantee of future successes for you. And it is gratifying that representatives of state security organs from Georgia, Armenia and Dagestan are participating in today's celebrations.

Comrade Aliyev expressed confidence that Azerbaijan's Chekists, consolidating the successes achieved in the last 60 years and augmenting their glorious traditions, will continue to stand vigilantly on guard over the interests of Soviet people and the state and to religiously fulfill the behests of the great V.I. Lenin and the tasks set for the USSR's state security organs by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

To tumultuous applause he read out the greetings message from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to the workers of the Azerbaijan SSR's state security organs.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev cordially congratulated those present on the glorious 60th anniversary of the republic's Cheka-KGB organs and wished Azerbaijan's Chekists good health, happiness, prosperity and new successes and achievements in their work, which, although arduous, is honorable and essential for the people and country.

A report entitled "60 Years on Guard Over the Security of the State and People" was delivered by Z.M. Yusif-Zade, candidate member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB. [paragraph continues]

He warmly thanked the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers for their heartfelt greetings to the republic's KGB workers, which highly assess the Chekists' labor. On behalf of the KGB Collegium and party committee and all Azerbaijan's Chekists, Comrade Yusif-Zade expressed sincere gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers for their constant paternal concern for the republic's Cheka organs.

He read out a greetings message addressed to Azerbaijan's Chekists from Army Gen Yu. V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, which was greeted with applause.

In a single formation, shoulder to shoulder with all the country's Cheka organs, the speaker said, a difficult but honorable path of struggle and victories has been traveled by Azerbaijan's Cheka-KGB organs, which, together with units of the heroic Soviet Army, have made their contribution to the consolidation of Soviet power and the protection of state security on the socialist fatherland's southern borders. At various historical stages in the development of the socialist revolution Azerbaijan's Cheka organs have resolved diverse tasks whose nature has changed with changes in the country's internal and international situation and counterrevolutions' methods. But the Chekists have always been aware of their responsibility to the party and people. Profound ideological conviction, selfless devotion to the Communist Party and daily readiness to perform heroic exploits for the sake of the socialist motherland's security--that is the force which helps Azerbaijan's Chekists to resolve the responsible tasks stemming from the current complex political situation in the international arena.

On this day of celebration, the speaker said in conclusion, Azerbaijan's Chekists assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee that they will continue to spare neither effort, knowledge nor, if necessary, life itself for the sake of the triumph of communist ideals and will honorably fulfill the responsible tasks incumbent on them to safeguard the state security of our great motherland.

Hero of Socialist Labor O.A. Agayev, leader of a team of dopers [propitchiki] at Baku's 50-Letiye Komsomola Azerbaydzhana electronic machine building plant; Azerbaijan SSR prosecutor A.T. Zamanov; republic state security organs veteran B.A. Rzayev; USSR People's Artiste Niyazn; Officer V. M. Ovsepyan; Maj Gen M.D. Nasirov, deputy chief of troops of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border Guards District; and D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee, who spoke at the meeting, warmly congratulated the republic's state security organ workers on the noteworthy jubilee, described the glorious path traveled by Azerbaijan's Chekists in the last 60 years and expressed the wish that they will continue to stand vigilantly and watchfully on guard over the security of the homeland of October.

Words of greeting were addressed to the jubilarians by Maj Gen N. Sh. Maysuradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB; Col V. A. Glotov, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR KGB; Col O.M. Murtuzaliyev, deputy chairman of the Dagestan ASSR KGB; and Baku Young Pioneers.

With tremendous enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES NASIMINSKIY RAYON CONFERENCE

LD061101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Dec 80 pp 2-3

[AZERINFORM report: "In a Businesslike, Principled Manner, From the Nasiminskiy Rayon Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Party committees' reports to communists are essentially also their reports to the working people, the entire people. These words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum defined the thrust and nature of the talk which took place at the Sixth Nasiminskiy Rayon Party Conference. In a businesslike, exacting and principled atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism the participants spoke about the work done, exposed shortcomings and unused reserves and outlined the important new advances which the communists and working people of the rayon will have to make on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

L.Kh. Rasulova, first secretary of Nasiminskiy Azerbaijan CP Raykom, delivered the report of the rayon party committee.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered an important speech at the conference.

We are approaching nearer and nearer, he said, to that historic event in the life of our party and country--the 26th CPSU Congress. And, surveying the path traveled, we can say with pride that the communists and the entire Soviet people are moving to greet the supreme party forum with majestic successes achieved at the stage of developed socialism under the tested leadership of our dear Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding contemporary politician and statesman, the faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the plenum report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Central Committee general secretary, have become a concrete program of preparation for the 26th party congress. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's outstanding speech at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum represents the party's pre-congress platform. In implementing the decisions of these plenums and the tasks proposed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches Soviet people are seeking newer and newer achievements and victories in the socialist competition to greet the 26th party congress in a worthy manner.

A major event in the life of the party and the country has been the publication and nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990." This most important theoretical and practical document attests clearly and convincingly to the enormous achievements of the Soviet people in fulfilling the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the plans for the USSR's economic and social development. The party's economic strategy formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress guarantees the steady development of all aspects of our life, the growth of the people's well-being, the consolidation of the Soviet motherland's economic and defense might and the further enhancement of the authority and influence of our party and state on an international scale.

After recalling the complications of the world political situation caused by the aggressive, expansionist activities of reactionary circles in the capitalist states and the Beijing leadership, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that under these circumstances the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally are implementing our party's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and the peace program consistently and persistently, and are attempting in every way possible to assert the process of the relaxation of international tension and the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different sociopolitical systems, and to avert a thermonuclear war. The coordinated actions of the socialist community countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and the recent meeting of their leaders in Moscow are of very great significance in this plane.

The recently concluded visit to India by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is an action of great international significance. The meeting with the leaders of this great Asian country, the talks with them and the documents signed bear witness over and over again to the unswerving devotion of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to the cause of peace and the security of the peoples. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the results of this visit points out that it was an important landmark on the path of the further strengthening of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, endowed the traditional friendly relations between our countries with new content and represented a weighty contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, welcomed this resolution with enormous enthusiasm, wholly and fully approve the results of this visit and ardently support the vigorous, titanic activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in implementing our party's peace-loving foreign policy, and his untiring, consistent struggle to strengthen peace and security.

All our successes demonstrate graphically and convincingly that the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state defined by the 25th CPSU Congress is successfully being put into practice and is ensuring the confident progress of our society along the path to communism.

The same features, G.A. Aliyev said, also distinguish the Sixth Nasiminskiy Rayon Party Conference, which is characterized by exactingness and objectiveness. The party raykom report, which sets forth a frank, party, or principled approach to all issues, and a number of interesting and meaningful speeches containing healthy criticism and businesslike suggestions, which ought to be examined by the party raykom and Baku Gorkom, deserve a high appraisal.

At the same time, Comrade Aliyev pointed out, both the report and the delegates' speeches lacked sharp criticism of Nasiminskiy Party Raykom, in whose activities shortcomings do exist, and of Baku Party Gorkom and Baku Gorispolkom, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and other republic organizations. The fact is that a critical thrust dictated by good and sincere motives always contributes to the elimination of work problems and to our progress.

The multifaceted Nasiminskiy Rayon occupies an important place in the socioeconomic, scientific and cultural life not only of Baku but of the entire republic. In making this point Comrade Aliyev said that the rayon party organization and the party raykom leadership had drawn the appropriate conclusions from the criticism to which the raykom was subjected some years ago for serious shortcomings in its work and had been able to correct the situation then obtaining. In the period under review the raykom had worked energetically, and a businesslike, principled style established itself in the activity of its bureau. The party raykom, the bureau and raykom First Secretary Comrade Rasulova have kept up with current demands and are justifying the trust of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

At the same time, the work of the party raykom and its Bureau contains many shortcomings and omissions. In particular, not all the measures being implemented are achieving their ends and ensuring high efficiency; they are not always taken to a logical conclusion. There are still many defects in the activity of primary party organizations and economic organs, higher educational establishments and establishments in the sphere of consumer services, health protection, and housing and municipal services. The experience of the best party organizations is not propagated as it should be and, you know, we should aim for the effectiveness of party work in all its links. Questions of cadre selection, placing and education and the creation of a good cadre reserve in each work sector must continue to receive more attention in the future. A well-conceived, precise system is necessary here, and the party raykom must tackle this work not on a case-by-case basis but systematically, with a long-term program in view.

The party raykom's task is to consolidate and multiply the successes achieved in the course of economic and social development, to guard against complacency and conceit, to be more exacting and demanding of itself, of all party organizations and of every communist. It is necessary to make wider use of the positive experience amassed in the rayon, the rich work experience which the republic party organization has at its disposal, and to guarantee on this basis the elimination of existing shortcomings and the further increase in the efficiency of all political and economic activity.

The rayon party organization, the party raykom and its bureau must base their work in the forthcoming period on the task put forward by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum as the main one--that of further increasing attention to and concern for the Soviet person, that of maximum satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of Soviet people.

In this connection G.A. Aliyev directed the attention of the party raykom to the necessity of strengthening the leadership of industrial enterprises, an absolute majority of which produces consumer goods. Business is going well in many of them and on the whole the rayon's industry is developing rapidly. However, there still remain many untapped reserves, and the task is to ensure not only the constant fulfillment of and socialist pledges but to raise further the efficiency of production and quality of work. A particularly great deal remains to be done in this direction: The rayon enterprises which produce consumer goods must considerably outstrip the average republic indicator in terms of the ratio of output bearing the seal of quality. We should target the primary party organizations, economic leaders and all collectives of industrial enterprises toward this above all.

The work of the planning organizations situated in Nasiminskiy Rayon has great significance for the implementation of the republic's capital construction program. Unfortunately, in spite of the considerable growth of capital investments and the fulfillment of the construction and installation work plan, on the whole all is far from well in the building industry. And one cause of this state of affairs is the unsatisfactory work of many planning institutes and organizations, including such major ones as Azgosproyekt, Azgospromproyekt and Azgiproselproyekt, which has been pointed out more than once at plenums and in the bureau of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The compilation of plans as a rule lags behind schedule; many mistakes and miscalculations are committed which have to be corrected in the course of construction; obsolete structures and technology are frequently employed. The leaders of planning organizations and their party committees are devoting too little attention to raising the working people's professional standard. The party raykoms must strengthen the party leadership of these areas.

The standard of the architectural service must also be raised and more attention paid to the esthetic problems of city construction, and to the external appearance of those buildings being erected as apartment blocks and public premises and also industrial units. [paragraph continues]

In particular, facing materials such as travertine should be used more widely. These questions must be kept in mind constantly by the planning institutes.

Comrade Aliyev severely criticized the work of the Azerbaijan railroad and its management which is situated on the territory of Nasiminskiy Rayon. These shortcomings have deep roots, for many years no measures have been taken to develop the material and technical base of the railroad; serious miscalculations have been committed in cadre training and selection; no trouble has been taken to create the necessary cadre reserve. Right now a great deal is being done to correct the situation but as yet the necessary results have not been achieved. The railroad leadership, its Baku section and the party organization must display greater principledness, organization and discipline, disseminate more widely the experience of leading workers and rally the collective on this basis, so that from the first days of 1981 the plans and great tasks facing the Azerbaijan railroad will be fulfilled.

After describing the positive changes in the life of Azerbaijan's higher education system, including the five VUZes situated on the territory of Nasiminskiy Rayon, Comrade Aliyev dwelt on the shortcomings in the organization of the educational process and in the organization of educational work among the students and emphasized the necessity of paying greater attention to the daily routine of and cultural services for students and to the condition of student hostels. He noted in this connection that some years ago the task was mooted of creating a special boarding school to prepare gifted people for admission to the conservatory, particularly those from rural rayons of the republic. However, the conservatory is not displaying the due activeness to establish the boarding school. It is the duty of the party raykom to take part in solving this problem.

The task facing the professorial and teacher collectives and the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations of the VUZes is to aim in every way possible to raise the standard of work and to ensure the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of the Higher Educational System and Raising the Quality of Specialist Training."

A great deal remains to be done too in the sphere of further improving the organization of secondary specialized education and the work of general education schools. It is our duty to raise young men and women as genuine patriots, internationalists and active members of the communist society, to strive to ensure that a certificate of secondary education is also in full measure a certificate of civic maturity.

Having touched on the activity of the cultural establishments functioning in the rayon, G.A. Aliyev leveled criticism at the academic theater of opera and ballet, the state of affairs in which is causing serious alarm. The Ministry of Culture, the theater management and the party raykom, he said, have every opportunity to make the opera theater a real cultural center, a place to be frequented by all strata of the population of city and republic, and primarily by young people. The rising generation and the student community should be given access to symphonic music, to the elevated art of opera and ballet. At the same time attention should be paid to the training and education of cadres for the ballet. The construction of a choreography school on Nasiminskiy Rayon territory has long been planned but has not even been started.

The rayon party committee is faced with great tasks in increasing the activity of the consumer services sphere. Shortcomings which are characteristic not only of Nasiminskiy Rayon but of other city rayons too continue to occur in the organization of trade, public catering and medical, consumer and housing and municipal services. The party committees must do consistent, purposeful work to improve services to the population.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on measures to improve trade in fruit and vegetable products and to increase the struggle against speculation in agricultural products. Nasiminskiy Party Raykom, which has large kolkhoz markets situated on the territory under its jurisdiction, and all the organizations and the public of the rayon must take a most active part in implementing it. We have every possibility of guaranteeing the uninterrupted supply to the population of fruit and vegetables and various other agricultural products and these must be fully exploited.

Having remarked that many administrative organs are situated in the rayon, Comrade Aliyev pointed out that their party organizations must radically improve their work and wage an active struggle against instances of violations of socialist legality, including those by the workers of administrative organs themselves. The moral and political education of the personnel of internal affairs organs, procurators' offices and courts is a most important task of these organizations' party committees and the party raykom.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed the confidence that the Nasiminskiy Rayon Party Conference will play an important role in further galvanizing the activity of the party organization and all working people of the rayon and that its decisions will promote the implementation of the party's majestic plans. There is no doubt, he said, that communists and all the rayon's working people will continue to increase their work rate, will greet the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress with new labor achievements and will continue to be found in the vanguard of communist building.

G.A. Aliyev's speech was listened too with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.

The conference participants elected the leadership organs of the rayon party organization and the delegates to the 44th Baku City Party Conference and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom, took part in the work of the conference.

There was a plenum of the newly elected party raykom at which an organizational question was examined. L. Kh. Rasulova was elected first secretary of Nasiminskiy Party Raykom, A.M. Guseyn-Kulibekov second secretary and N.Ch. Rzayev secretary.

VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLAST PARTY REVIEWS PERFORMANCE

LD061653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 81 p 2

[Special correspondents V. Goncharov and N. Kozhanov report: "To Educate Through Word and Deed: From the Volgogradskaya Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpts] Volgograd--"Nothing so inspires a working person as constant attention to him, a promptly noted success or a warm word of gratitude," A. Pozdnyakov, a steelworker at the Krasnyy Oktyabr plant, said from the platform of the oblast conference.

"Nothing so reduces the effect of people's ideological and moral education as indifference, discrepancy between word and deed and irresponsibility in resolving great and important tasks." This was the conclusion which A. Anipkin, first secretary of Uryupinsk Gorkom, reached in his speech.

Two facets of the approach to evaluating organizational, political, ideological and educational work in the period were under review. And they could be traced clearly in the report delivered at the conference by L. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgogradskiy Obkom, and in the content and tenor of the discussion which ensued.

Nothing comes about of its own accord. And the figures cited at the conference were not abstract statistics. Accumulated in each of them, as it were, were the daily efforts of the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary organizations and the Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, the labor and questing of thousands of people, the successes and blunders...

Yes, blunders too, unfortunately, for it is a fact that neither the oblast's industry nor its agriculture reached the targets for the production and labor productivity growth rates defined in the economic and social development plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan. And not only objective difficulties are the reason for this, as the delegates pointed out. There were serious shortcomings in production planning and management, in the very organization of things and in the organization of people's labor, political, ideological and moral education.

Are the obkom and local party committees doing everything to ensure that the experience of such [progressive] rayons, enterprises and farms is adopted everywhere in the struggle to improve work efficiency and quality and to foster high ideological, political and moral qualities and an active life. Stance in people? The conference showed that, for all the magnitude of what has been done here, the people of Volgogradskaya Oblast still have many [unused] reserves.

The delegates noted with satisfaction that in the period under review the party obkom appreciably improved work with working people's letters and applications. And this in turn helped to intensify the struggle against negative phenomena, superficial leadership and violations of the moral norms of our life. The leadership of a number of party raykoms was strengthened; and instances of suppression of criticism were decisively halted. A quite recent instance also did not escape the delegates' attention: the obkom Bureau imposed a strict penalty and recommended the dismissal of H. Baranov, chairman of the oblast Potrebsoyuz, who, convinced of his own immunity, turned up drunk at the Kotelnikovskiy Rayon Party conference.

Personal example in work, life, routine and relations with people has always been and will be the very best and strongest argument in a communist's educational work. This thought was the leitmotiv of the delegates' speeches.

At an organizational plenum L.S. Kulichenko was elected first secretary of Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom.

TURKMENISTAN CP ADDRESSES PERSONNEL ISSUE

LD061143 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 25th Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Plenum took place in Ashkhabad 20 December. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, delivered a report on the tasks of the republic party organization to ensure the fulfillment of the fall-winter measures, for the successful wintering of the livestock and for an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products during the winter of 1980-1981.

A. Akgayev, first secretary of Maryyskiy Obkom; A. Altymukhamedov, first secretary of Geok-Tepinskiy Raykom; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; T. Atayev, first secretary of Takhtinskiy Raykom; T. Babadzhanov, secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; B. Khaydarov, secretary of Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; S. Dzharylgapov, first secretary of Krasnovodskiy Raykom; and A. Khummedov, first secretary of Kushkinskiy Raykom; spoke in the debate on the report.

Organizational questions were examined at the plenum.

V.M. Pereudin was released from the duties of second secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee and removed from membership of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum elected Albert Ivanovich Rachkov second secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

A.A. Durdyyev was removed from candidate membership of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment.

S.A. Niyazov was released from the duties of Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Industry Department chief in connection with his reassignment.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

LATVIAN PRISONER PROTESTS AMNESTY ATTENTION

LD061340 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Riga, 6 Jan, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Silinsh writes:

Yanis Tilgalis, 22, a resident of Latvia, addressed an open letter to the leaders of the international organization Amnesty International. At present he is serving a sentence for a criminal offence.

"I was outraged when I was shown documents from which it followed that my just punishment served as a pretext for the lawyers from Amnesty to proclaim me as a "prisoner of conscience, in other words, a victim of violation of human rights", he says. "I am convinced that all this has not been prompted by concern for my modest person but the desire to exploit my name for propaganda purposes. Otherwise, why was I depicted as an organizer of some illegal social-democratic party of which I have not the slightest idea?"

Judicial bodies of Soviet Latvia enabled a TASS correspondent to meet with Tilgalis who in 1978 was sentenced by violation of legal norms envisaged by Soviet legislation.

"While in detention I understood the depth of my offences, mistakes and delusions, which led to the crime", Tilgalis said. "I believe that I can yet become a useful citizen of my country. I have parents, I have a homeland and I am not going to exchange them for 'relatives' from 'Amnesty International'".

Vladimir Layvin, Latvia's minister of justice, qualified the anti-Soviet clamour around the Tilgalis case as "another act of psychological warfare against the USSR and other countries of socialism." The activity of Amnesty International he said, far from strengthening the spirit of the Helsinki agreements, diametrically contradicts them just as many international legal acts, too, including the human rights declaration, which bluntly says that no one must be subjected to arbitrary interference in his private life.

"The facts furnish evidence of arbitrary and unsavoury interference in Tilgalis' life", the minister emphasized. "He has never appealed either to Soviet or, even less, to international instances with complaints against violation of any legal norms. We have here a blunt attempt at falsifying an ordinary criminal trial with the object of making it sound political."

It is quite obvious, Layvin said in conclusion, that the activity of Amnesty International runs counter to the norms of international law and serves as a tool of interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

PROCEEDINGS EXPECTED AGAINST THREE DISSIDENTS

LD071005 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 81 p 3

["Interim" correspondent dispatch: "Two Estonians, Mr Niklus and Mr Kukk, Go on Trial in Tallinn"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--Three trials start in the USSR this Monday 5 January. Mart Niklus and Yuriy Kukk, two leaders of the Estonian dissident movement, go on trial in Tallinn. The trial of Aleksandr Podrabinek, author of "Punitive Medicine," opens in Ust-Nera in Yakutia. He was arrested in his place of internal exile in June, 2 days before his sentence ended, and charged with "spreading false information undermining the USSR's interests and prestige."

LATERAL EXPANSION KEY TO UZBEK INDUSTRY'S SUCCESS

LD061121 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Going To Meet the 26th CPSU Congress": "Shock Finish, Excellent Start"]

[Text] Only weeks separate us from the day of the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Preparation for the notable forum of Lenin's party is leaving a special imprint on the country's entire sociopolitical life. Work is in full swing everywhere on the successful completion of the plans and targets of the present year and the 5-year plan as a whole. Yet the Soviet person is already anticipating the morrow, outlining the frontiers for 1981 and the new, 11th 5-Year Plan, and thinking of the coming decade.

The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," which has been published in the press and which, in accordance with Lenin's tradition, the party has submitted for extensive nationwide discussion, makes it possible to see before us with our own eyes the imposing panorama of communist building and to feel with new force the powerful, dynamic, persistently accelerating tempo which the country is maintaining.

Soviet people are rightfully proud of what has been done in the 10th 5-Year Plan. "The past years," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, "have confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated by the 24th and 25th party congresses. Our country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A major new step has been taken in the development of the entire national economy and the solution of great and important social tasks. In brief, the present 5-year plan will occupy a fitting place in the history of the heroic deeds of the Soviet people marching confidently along the path to communism."

During the 10th 5-Year Plan socialist Uzbekistan has made considerable strides on all salients of economic and cultural building. The Uzbek SSR's global social product for 1976-1980 increased by R7.7 billion, while its national income increased by R3.6 billion, or 29 percent, and will reach almost R1.6 billion by the end of the year. The social consumption funds have increased 36.8 percent and reached almost R5 billion. Real per capita incomes increased 17 percent as against the planned 13.6 percent. According to preliminary calculations, the 1980 plan will be over-fulfilled for all the most important indicators. The volume of industrial production will increase R874 million, and consumer goods production will increase 7 percent compared with 1979. Various industrial output worth over R1.5 billion will be sold over and above the 5-year plan.

A tremendous construction program has been implemented. Large-scale capacities have been erected for the production of caprolactam and ammonium sulfate at the Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Production Association and the Samarkand and Almalyk chemical plants. The 9th power unit at the Syr Darya GRES and the 11th unit at the Navoi GRES have been commissioned, and new shops and subdivisions of the Andizhan cotton combine, the Namangan (Avrovyye) textiles combine, the Margilan Atlas Association and the oil-extracting plant in Gulistan are producing new output, and trains are running on the completed second section of Tashkent's first subway line.

Among the many important and difficult heights which we had to scale at the end of the 5-year plan there was one which was probably the most important and most crucial. At the 25th CPSU Congress the republic's cotton growers promised to bring the gross harvest of our fields' main crop to 6 million tons by the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan. This was a unique test of the maturity of our entire economy, a check on the quality of the work of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organizations and all working people of Uzbekistan. [paragraph continues]

The hard 6 million-ton peak was scaled. Some 6.23 million tons of raw cotton, including 356,000 tons of the most valuable fine-fibered strains, were delivered to the state procurement points.

The 5-year plan for cotton was thus considerably overfulfilled. The republic produced 28.5 million tons of cotton over the past 5 years--4 million tons more than in the previous 5-year period. The other representatives of Uzbekistan's great crop farming workshop--the grain growers, vegetable growers, melon growers, horticulturalists, silkworm farmers and viticulturalists--also completed the shock stint successfully.

It was with emotion and a feeling of the greatest gratitude for the lofty assessment of their labor that the working people of Uzbekistan welcomed the words of greeting addressed to them by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the award to the republic of the motherland's highest decoration--the Order of Lenin--for the outstanding successes achieved in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Uzbekistan trade unions, which mounted a militant display in all sectors of communist building, played a large part in these achievements. Their ranks were swelled by 830,000 new members in the current 5-year plan through increasing the numerical strength of the kolkhoz trade union organizations. The quality of trade union work was raised to a new level, and the voice of the trade union worker, activist and primary trade union organization member become more authoritative and substantial in resolving the most diverse economic and social questions. In the republic today over 4 million people, or 93.5 percent of all workers, are involved in some form of socialist competition. Some 2,572,000 people are fighting for the title "shock worker of communist labor" and 885,000 have already been awarded the title. The trade unions are taking an active part in the development of this movement of millions, showing concern for the working man's working, daily routine and leisure conditions and exercising strict control over the observance of labor legislation and collective contracts. By their many deeds and undertakings the republic's trade unions are justifying Lenin's definition of them as a school of management, a school of economic administration, a school of communism....

The economic mechanism is still working at this year's rhythm, but the future can be heard increasingly obviously in its pulse--the future with its wider tasks and new, more complex, problems. The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, the USSR Supreme Soviet Session documents and the "Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" whose draft is now being studied in depth and considered by every Soviet person, force us to compare today's work with tomorrow's and to match the scale of what has already been done against what has to be done. It is in the nature of communists and in the nature of Soviet people to regard what they have already achieved as the foundation for a new ascent, a new thrust.

One of the important tasks which the party puts on the agenda in the draft main guidelines is "to improve the style and methods of leadership of the economy on the basis of Lenin's principles of management" and to develop initiative and socialist enterprise in cadres by every means. How is this task being resolved under the national economy's specific conditions? How does the republican party organization intend to resolve it in the future? Here is just one example attesting to the high price of efficiency, enterprise and the ability to see the long term.

As is well known, Uzbekistan is a republic with a large natural increase in population, mainly in the rural population living in kolkhoz and sovkhoz settlements, rayon centers and small cities. Recently, in connection with the need to recruit people into social production, the question has arisen acutely of developing the republic's industry not only in depth but also laterally, and of creating enterprises and branches of these enterprises in places where manpower is concentrated. This is an urgent, economically very advantageous and promising policy of great social significance under our conditions. [paragraph continues]

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and the republic's government have not overlooked a single productive step in this direction and have supported an initiative aimed at imparting vital new impetus to the republic's small cities and rayon centers, enlisting thousands of people in social production, introducing them to the country's major concerns, giving them interesting, modern professions and enriching their spiritual lives.

The Tashkent Gorkom and the trade union collectives of Uzbekistan's capital have accumulated valuable experience in creating branches of enterprises in small cities. It may be said that there is not a major plant or factory left in the city without branches in various corners of the republic. They are developing rapidly, and the base production facilities strictly monitor the full loading of their capacities. The Malika Knitwear Production Association, for instance, has not only given all-round aid to its branch in Dzhizak but has helped the young production facility in training cadres. This enterprise has, as a result, reached its planned capacity without delay, painlessly surmounting the start-up and installation period. Branches of the Sredazelektroapparat and Sredazkabel associations and many other enterprises are working fruitfully.

Throughout the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole 290 branches and shops of major production facilities in small cities and rayon centers have been created in our republic. Today almost 30,000 people are employed at these branches, with production output worth over R300 million annually. It should be stressed that expenditure on the construction and commissioning of these projects is relatively small, yet the return on the funds invested is exceptionally high. Consequently, this is somewhere where sober calculation and estimating make it possible to obtain a substantial return on every ruble invested; this is the kind of experience with which we should arm economic administrators seriously thinking about their prospects in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

However, not all leaders possess to the necessary degree the valuable quality of seeing the long term and displaying economic boldness and efficiency. For comparison, take two of our republican ministries--the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry. The former created 67 branches in various parts of the republic in the past 5-year period and has already obtained from them output worth almost R100 million, while the latter has been able to construct only 19 branches and has obtained only R4 million.

It is not for nothing that we criticized the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry at the last Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from its decisions and the instructions which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward in his speech at the plenum. This ministry is an important link in the unified national mechanism designed, the draft main guidelines emphasize, to improve the population's food supply radically in the immediate future. All links in this mechanism now need improvement, more accurate adjustment, and skilled planning.

As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a special decision on the preparation of a new food program. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that this will be a program designed to combine questions of the development of agriculture and the industries serving it and the procurements, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce and questions of the development of the food industry and the food trade. This agro-industrial food complex must be planned, financed and administered as a single whole, ensuring high end results. The food program thus becomes a component of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and it is essential to work now on its implementation.

The Uzbek SSR has a special position in implementing this part of the party's economic program. The republic is not only the main supplier of cotton to the state and the socialist community countries but also the producer of a large quantity of foodstuffs--meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, grapes, potatoes and melons. [paragraph continues]

We have learned to make thrifty, highly effective use of every hectare of cottonfield, but unfortunately we still cannot attain the same high "return on investment" in other arable farming sectors, primarily in vegetable growing, horticulture and fodder production.

The potential for intensification here is still very great. Practice shows that the worst bottlenecks are the areas of collaboration between agriculture and industry, including questions of the transportation, storage, processing and implementation of foodstuffs. Every year the republic grows hundreds of thousands of tons of fruit, melons, vegetables and grapes. Yet it is no secret that a large percentage of this expensive output on which so much effort and money is spent is lost en route to the store or reaches the consumer only when it has lost a considerable proportion of its taste.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee has set the relevant ministries, departments, enterprises and organizations connected in varying degrees with questions of supplying the population with food, the task of determining their place in the solution of the tasks set us by the unified all-union food program, of implementing its points and paragraphs clearly and unconditionally and achieving a substantial improvement in the state of affairs in this very important sector of communist building. The fruit and vegetable produce procurement workers will receive sound storage facilities, loading and unloading equipment and convenient packaging. Efforts are aimed at creating conditions for uninterrupted trade in high-quality vegetables and fruit throughout this year and at overcoming the seasonal nature of this produce.

The development of freshwater fish farming will become a component part of the food program in our republic. The republic already has tremendous potential in this sphere. Uzbekistan now produces 143,000 quintals of fish raised in artificial ponds every year. This is twice what we obtained in 1975. But this does not satisfy us. That is why the republic's party organization and government are now taking steps to improve the leadership of and intensify the sector. The increase in the production of fish-propagating stock [ryboposadochnyy material] and the improvement of pond productivity should raise the pond fishing catch indicator to 500,000 quintals by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. For comparison I shall say that this is twice what the Aral Sea has produced in its most "fertile" years....

The Uzbekistan workers called the slightly more than 6 million tons of cotton they obtained in the jubilee Lenin year a snowy-white peak. But, as is well known, the long term and the path left behind can be seen particularly clearly from a peak. Not only the achievements but also the failures and blunders are visible. The present development of scientific and technical progress and advanced agricultural techniques based on irrigation, mechanization and chemicalization have created good preconditions not only for increasing gross harvests of raw cotton but also for considerably improving quality indicators and thus improving the quality of a large number of industrial products obtained in processing it.

"The central task," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "is to improve the quality of output and increase production of fine-fiber strains of cotton by every available means. The high quality of cotton is the main concern of all the country's cottongrowers." The same task has been set the workers of the cotton-growing republics in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Today we are directing our aktiv and all the republic's working people to the solution of this task. In the immediate future we must improve the functioning of several elements of the cotton complex and think about how to restructure procurement work and processing system operations, expand the processing network, create drying and ginning shops at all procurements centers and equip cotton ginning and textile enterprises with improved production lines. As yet the problem of constructing warehouses and awnings at procurement enterprises is being resolved intolerably slowly. The organizations and enterprises of the union Ministry of Light Industry are failing adequately to develop new, highly efficient cotton collecting, ginning and processing equipment.

The CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum keenly raised the question of the lag in tractor and agricultural machine building. Particular mention was made of the need to create new, more powerful tractors whose specifications meet the highest demands of arable farmers. The draft main guidelines contain a line which directly charges the Uzbek SSR with solving part of this problem. It states: "...Commission capacities at the Tashkent tractor plant...." This means commissioning, at the young enterprise in the republic's capital, a complex of casting shops, facilities for producing airtight cabs and a number of other shops to meet, in the necessary quantities, the cotton growing sphere's requirements for the new 80-horsepower Mtzaipkh tractor. This is a task for the immediate future, so to speak. We are already thinking about a tractor with a capacity of 100 horsepower and more. We are not merely thinking about it, we are working on its creation.

Cotton growing in our country has greatly accelerated in recent years. The sectors which service it are beginning frequently to lag behind. It seems only quite recently that the traditional kanar (big sack) in which cotton was carried from the fields was replaced by a tractor trailer transporting raw cotton without a container. The trailer caused a real revolution in mechanized harvesting. Yet today it is becoming a delaying factor in its way. The hoppers of cotton harvesting machines have increased in size but the trailer has remained the same. A new tractor trailer with 1.4 times the capacity of its predecessor has long since been designed, undergone all stages of testing and been recommended for production. But as yet there are no facilities for producing it at the republic's agricultural machine building plants.

That is why we went to the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building requesting that the construction of a branch of the tractor plant in the city of Leninskiye, Andizhanskaya Oblast, be accelerated in order to start the production of the new trailer not in 1984, as planned, but 2 years earlier. All the trailers produced will be equipped with air brakes.

It is urgently necessary to modernize our old plants working for the countryside: the Uzbekselmash, Chirchikselmash, and Tashkhimselmash. In many shops equipment is worn out and obsolete and fails to meet present-day standards, especially in the forge and pressing and casting shops. We see the modernization of these production facilities as a comprehensive modernization--with the construction of the necessary quantity of housing and sociocultural and consumer projects. It is necessary to think right now about the detachment of young workers who will come to work at the new lathes and new equipment. The plants need their own vocational and technical schools. They also need to be constructed from the viewpoint of the sector's forecast growth.

As we can see, there are many tasks and problems ahead. But they gladden the Uzbekistan working people and instill optimism and a sense of exhilaration in them. After all, everything our Leninist party has outlined, everything we have to accomplish is being done for people, for their benefit. It is not for nothing that the party in the draft main guidelines, defines the supreme aim of its economic strategy for the eighties as "the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards and the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the individual on the basis of further enhancement of the efficiency of all social production, increased labor productivity, and the growth of Soviet people's social and labor activeness."

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO TRANSPORT CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY

LD061223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] On the labor victory!

To the workers, engineering and technical personnel and clerical staff of Ministry of Transport Construction organizations and enterprises.

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the news of transport construction workers' early completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan for construction and assembly work and the targets for commissioning main production capacities. My cordial congratulations on this great labor victory.

By implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the collectives of organizations and enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction made a large contribution to developing the country's economy. The volume of construction and assembly work done was almost 30 percent greater than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Some 3,300 km of new railroad track and more than 3,000 km of second track were built and commissioned, and automatic facilities were installed along more than 12,000 km of mainline track, 3,500 km of which were electrified. Around 3,000 km of branch lines for various industrial enterprises and more than 5,000 km of hard-surfaced roads were commissioned.

Much work was done to develop sea and river ports and airports and to modernize railroad terminals and stations. I would particularly like to point out your successes in building the Baykal-Amur main railway and developing West Siberia's fuel and energy complex.

In addition to production construction the ministry made a large contribution to solving social tasks. In Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Tashkent, Tbilisi and Baku 70 km of new subway lines were commissioned. More than 3.5 million square meters of housing and numerous cultural and consumer amenities were built for railroad, water and air transport workers.

The successes which you have achieved are the result of being well organized and disciplined, concentrating resources and facilities in key areas, ensuring the broad practical application in construction of everything new and progressive, and participating in mass socialist competition to improve work efficiency and quality.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that, on the basis of experience accumulated and their finest traditions, transport construction workers will continue to march in the vanguard of the struggle to implement party and government instructions.

I wish you, dear comrades, success in greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner and in marking the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan with new successes. May you enjoy good health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

COSMOS-1237 LAUNCHED 6 JAN, FUNCTIONS NORMALLY

LD061616 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan, TASS--The Soviet Union has launched the Cosmos-1237 artifical satellite of the earth to continue studies of outer space. The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--410 kilometres, minimum distance--207 kilometres, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees. The sputnik's equipment is functioning normally.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO SOYUZ T-3 COSMONAUTS

LD241216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented high awards of the homeland to the crew of the Soyuz T-3 spaceship--USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut, Hero of the Soviet Union Leonid Denisovich Kizim, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Oleg Georgiyevich Makarov and Hero of the Soviet Union Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov, in the Kremlin.

Presenting the awards, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades, in preparing for today's pleasant ceremony, I recalled that this is already the sixth time this year that we have feted sons of our land working in space orbit. Never before have we had such a full year. All those associated with this--scientists, engineers, doctors, workers and of course our hero cosmonauts--can say with satisfaction they are completing their 5-year plan with honors. This concerns, most directly, Comrades Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov, who returned from an important test flight recently. Testing new equipment has never been a simple matter. And in space, it can be associated with unforeseen dangers. The successful spaceflight of our heroes means that the series of Soyuz T modern transport spacecrafts has come to replace the previous systems. We now have excellent spacious machines for new long-distance flights. Let me add [word indistinct] machines.

It is quite typical that the Salyut-6 orbital station also turned out to be a reliable and comfortable space home. Our cosmonatus carried out some overhaul work aboard it. Now it is evident that in its durability, the station has surpassed the most optimistic expectations. It is good, of course, that Soviet space technology should have a solid reserve of durability. This criteria will continue to be adhered to consistently in the construction of new generations of orbital stations. It can be said will full justification that the outgoing year has been a notable one for space matters. The main thing is that a new and more developed scientific-technical base has been created for the further expansion of man's knowledge of space. The motherland fittingly recognizes the heroes. For the successful testing of the improved Soyuz T-3 spacecraft and the fulfilment of the program of work aboard the Salyut-6 orbiting station, for their courage and heroism, the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal is conferred on Leonid Denisovich Kizim and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Strekalov. Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Oleg Georgiyevich Makarov, who has completed his fourth spaceflight, is awarded the Order of Lenin. I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart comrades on the fine fulfilment of a responsible assignment and I am very glad to present the awards of the motherland to you. I wish you sound health, happiness and fresh successes in your fascinating work which is essential to the motherland. [applause] [end recording]

In their reply, the cosmonauts, Comrades Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov, expressed their warm thanks to the party and government for their high opinion of their work and assured them of their readiness to perform any assignment of the motherland.

NAVY STAFF PARTY CONFERENCE HELD; GORSHKOV SPEAKS

LD061307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 80 p 2

[Report by Capt I. Skochkov under the general headline "Party Conferences"]

[Text] A party conference has been held of the Main Staff and directorates of the navy commander in chief. The keynote speakers--Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy minister of defense; and Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the navy Political Directorate--and conference delegates L. Mizin, V. Novikov, A. Mironenko, P. Navoytsev, R. Filonovich, A. Gevorkov, V. Putyata, K. Mukhin, Yu. Yeremenko and others carried out an exacting analysis of the central apparatus communists' work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and talked of the need to further improve the party organizations' work style and methods and make them centers of day-to-day ideological and educational activity. The conference delegates discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990."

The conference was attended by V. Panin, CPSU Central Committee executive; S. Kupreyev, first secretary of Moscow's Baumanskiy Raykom; and Rear Adm A. Markov, senior inspector, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV VISITS PACIFIC FLEET UNIT

LD051017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Dec 80 p 1

[Report by Capt Third Rank V. Zyubanov: "Commander in Chief's Thanks"]

[Text] Red Banner Pacific Fleet--The personnel of "X" unit are confidently fulfilling their lofty precongress socialist pledges. From the first days of the winter training period navy seamen have been struggling for the efficient use of every minute of training. As a rule exercises and training sessions are held under conditons as close as possible to real combat conditions, with keen rivalry among the servicemen. An excellent material training base has been created in the unit and military experts Capt Third Rank A. Omelchenko, Lt Capt V. Matveyev and others took an active part in its installation.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy, recently visited the leading unit. He noted the good organization of the training process and of socialist competition and the servicemen's high standard of training and thanked the unit's personnel.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES AIR FORCE STAFF PARTY AKTIV

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[Report by Col S. Davtyan: "Improving Work Activity"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the Main Staff and directorates of the air force commander in chief has discussed the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Main Guidlines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990" and the tasks of party organizations. The report was delivered by Chief Marshal of the Air Force P. Kitakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy minister of defense.

The meeting participants warmly approved the CPSU Central Committee draft and outlined concrete measures to improve organizational and educational work to explain to the personnel the significance of the 11th 5-Year Plan in terms of strengthening the country's defense capability and developing political and work activity in combat training and in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.